THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. XLIX., No. 18 New York, October 31, 1914 Whole Number 1280

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

DEMOCRACY'S CASE BEFORE THE VOTERS

THE MOST FORMIDABLE single piece of artillery that has been brought to bear in the campaign leading up to the Congressional elections next Tuesday is apparently President Wilson's letter to Majority Leader Underwood, and as this indicates the Democratic line of attack, so the return fire of the Republican editors reveals, in turn, the caliber of their ordnance and discloses the strength of their position. In this letter—hailed in the Democratic camp as the most convincing record of achievement ever submitted as an argument for continuing a party in power, and belittled by the enemy as a document conceived in an atmosphere of misleading optimism—the President describes the principal results of a year and a half of legislative activity by a Congress overwhelmingly Democratic. In the coming election, for the first time, one-third of the Senators as well as all the Representatives are to be chosen by popular vote, and the President's letter, while addrest to Mr. Underwood, is virtually an appeal to the people of the United States in behalf of his party. Altho the original Wilson program of legislation has already been written into the statute-books, practically in its entirety, in a session of Congress of unprecedented duration, the Democratic editors remind us that in the remaining two and a half years of his Administration many problems will still confront him, and they plead that his task be not made more difficult by the election of a hostile Congress. The President himself is confident that "a practical nation" will realize that the Democracy is the only party now available, and will not "substitute in the midst of great tasks either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen or a party which has not grown to the stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burden of the State."

The single purpose running through the Democratic program, we read in the President's letter, has been "to destroy private control and set business free." The three great steps by which he believes this purpose to have been realized are seen in the Democratic tariff, currency, and antitrust legislation. He laments the fact that the European War has prevented a fair test of the new tariff as a means of stimulating competition, and thereby bringing prices "to their normal level again." The currency legislation he describes as "creating a democracy of credit"—which moves one editor to remark that it is also "a credit to Democracy"—and the new trust laws he characterizes as "an effort to kill monopoly in the seed." This same purpose to destroy private control and set business free, he remarks incidentally, has been the chief object "of the foreign policy of the Government during the last eighteen months." Business, he claims, has already adjusted itself to the changed conditions brought about by the Democratic tariff "with singular ease and elasticity," because "the new conditions are, in fact, more normal than the old." The loss of revenue due to lower schedules, he reminds us, was replaced by an income tax, "which in part shifted the burden of taxation from the shoulders of every consumer in the country, great or small, to shoulders more certainly able to bear it." Then came the war, crippling our foreign trade and necessitating a "war-tax":

"We had time to learn from the actual administration of the law that the revenues resulting from the double change would have been abundant had it not been for the breaking out of the present war in Europe, which affects almost every route of trade and every market in the world outside of the United States. Until the war ends and until its effects upon manufacture and commerce have been corrected we shall have to impose additional taxes to make up for the loss of such part of our import duties as the war cuts off by cutting off the imports themselves—a veritable war-tax, tho we are not at war; for war, and only war, is the cause of it."

The next paragraph is apparently an answer to the Republican assertion that the need of a war-tax is caused not so much by the war as by the defects of the Democratic tariff:

"It is fortunate that the reduction of the duties came first. The import duties collected under the old tariff constituted a much larger proportion of the whole revenue of the Government than do the duties under the new. A still larger proportion of the revenue would have been cut off by the war had the old taxes stood and a larger war-tax would have been necessary as a consequence. No miscalculation, no lack of foresight, has created the necessity for the taxes, but only a great catastrophe world-wide in its operation and effects."

Turning to his party's antitrust legislation, he says:

"With similar purpose and in a like temper the Congress has sought, in the Trade Commission Bill and in the Clayton Bill, to make men in a small way of business as free to succeed as men in a big way and to kill monopoly in the seed. Before these bills were passed the law was already clear enough that monopolies once formed were illegal and could be dissolved by direct process of law and those who had created them punished as for crime.

"But there was no law to check the process by which monopoly was built up until the tree was full grown and its fruit developed, or, at any rate, until the full opportunity for monopoly

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label, subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

had been created. With this new legislation there is clear and sufficient law to check and destroy the noxious growth in its infancy.

"Monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition, and the new Trade Commission has power to forbid and prevent unfair competition, whether upon a big scale or upon a little; whether just begun or grown old and formidable. Monopoly is created also by putting the same men in charge of a variety of business enterprises, whether apparently related or unrelated to one another, by means of interlocking directorates. That the Clayton Bill now in large measure prevents.

"Incidentally justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable corollary of a law whose object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private domination."

Pausing to emphasize "the particular point of principle in which the Democratic party differs from its opponents most sharply," the President says that while "it is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effectual instrument of business liberty," the Republicans and Progressives would "adopt monopoly into the realm of law and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation."

Turning to his party's reform of the currency—a reform the need of which had been admitted for a generation or more—he says in part:

"Let bankers explain the technical features of the new system. Suffice it here to say that it provides a currency which expands as it is needed and contracts when it is not needed; a currency which comes into existence in response to the call of every man who can show a going business and a concrete basis for extending credit to him, however obscure or prominent he may be, however big or little his business transactions. . . . . .

"I think we are justified in speaking of this as a democracy of credit. Credit is at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets. Each region of the country is set to study its own needs and opportunities and the whole country stands by to assist. It is self-government as well as democracy."

After expressing gratification that he was privileged "to have a share in such labors," the President continues:

"The Democratic party is now, in fact, the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished. It is united, as the Republican party is not; it is strong and full of the zest of sober achievement and has been rendered confident by carrying out a great constructive program such as no other party has attempted; it is absolutely free from the entangling alliances which made the Republican party, even before its rupture, utterly unserviceable as an instrument of reform; its thought, its ambition, its plans are of the vital present and the hopeful future."

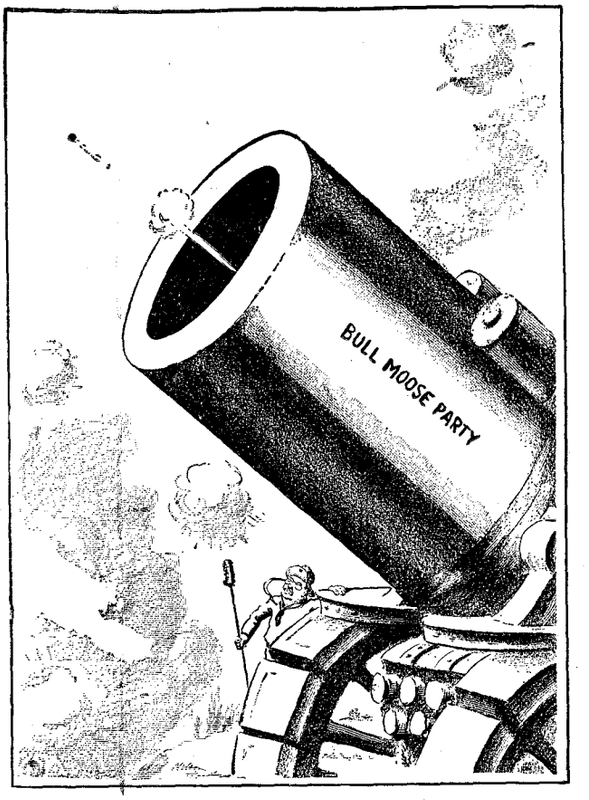
The Democratic press add very little to the argument as made by their leader, so we may now turn to the Republican and Progressive papers for their reply. The feature of President Wilson's letter which most opens it to criticism, in the opinion of the Republican New York *Tribune*, "is its tendency to translate laws into results and take for granted that a bill passed is the same thing as a reform achieved." Thus he speaks of the new tariff as an instrument for the curbing of monopoly and the lowering of prices, but "the brief operation of the law up to the outbreak of the European War showed no influence on prices and no stimulation of the small producer that the consumer could detect." While admitting that the untried Currency Act, "for all its compromises, may well improve our currency system," *The Tribune* dismisses the claim that it will create a democracy of credit as "sheer imagining the pursuit of a phrase." As for the Clayton Bill, it continues, "the only fields of 'fresh individual endeavor' it is likely to open are those of litigation." If business has been set free, concludes *The Tribune*, "it has had to pay dearly for that freedom." Other Republican papers echo these objections and add to the count. "It is hardly worth while to discuss the points of the letter in detail," remarks the Buffalo *Express*, "because it is so far out of touch with the times that even the signature of the President will hardly avail to interest anybody in it." "The real significance of Mr. Wilson's long apology," declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "is that he is scared by the signs of a Republican tidal wave beginning to rise"; and *The Times* of the same city says that in his list of the results of Democratic legislation the President has neglected to enter the following items: "Uneasiness and distrust among our financiers; a deflected revenue and increased domestic taxation; the avenues of employment overcrowded with anxious applicants, and the country facing a season of depression that no high-sounding rhetoric can dissipate or even minimize." "The people have formed their own judgment about the work of this Congress," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "and the President's fulsome praise of it is not going to make them think any better of it." "A great many thousands of men connected in some capacity or other with the industrial establishments and plants of Pennsylvania can not refrain a smile when they read that 'business has already adjusted itself to the new conditions with singular ease and elasticity,'" remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Tariff Law, this paper goes on to say, "has been a rank failure and a positive danger"; the Banking Law may be of some benefit," but "it has not yet even reached the experimental stage"; and the Antitrust Law is merely "one more theory foisted upon the country." Another Philadelphia Republican paper, *The Telegraph*, points out that the measures for which the Democracy claims credit are not yet in operation, with the exception of the tariff, and that any extolling of their virtues is "mere assumption." "The reserve bank system, ten months after the law was passed, is not yet completely organized," it says, and "the Trade Commission authorized has not yet been appointed." The President's reference to setting business free, thinks the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, would have sounded better a year ago than it will now, "after so many men have been released from the thraldom of daily toil and are now 'free' indeed." His prediction concerning the new Currency Law, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, is "a confident view of a question yet to be determined." Moreover, adds the same paper, "he entirely ignores the fact that he and Congress were elected under a pledge to retrench on the large expenditures of previous Administrations, and that this

ON THE EVE OF ELECTION DAY.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE HORN OF PLENTY.
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*.



PING!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARTOON THRUSTS AT GREAT PARTY LEADERS.

pledge was wholly ignored by his party in the present Congress." The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* affirms that the Wilson Administration has "come nearer to destroying all credit than any Administration since Grover Cleveland's second." And the Hartford *Courant* warns the country that behind Democracy's war on "private control" lurks the menace of "a system of official, bureaucratic control by the political agents of an autocratic Government." "In politics and the policy of the State," affirms the Hartford paper, "President Wilson and George III. of England are two of the same kind." And the Baltimore *American*, replying to his argument that a "war-tax" would have been even more necessary under the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, says:

"The President curiously reasons that if the tariff had been higher the reduction of receipts through war conditions would have been greater. Such loss would be purely hypothetical—the actual loss from a gaunt tariff schedule is so real that it is a mercy to the Democrats that the war mantles it. The country is definitely on a deficit footing. What has the country to say?"

Turning to Progressive comment, we find praise mingled with criticism. "Thanks to strikingly able leadership," says the Baltimore *News*, "the Democratic party can go into the campaign with a record of things accomplished that bulk big in the aggregate." It adds that "in the matter of currency reform, admittedly the greatest piece of constructive legislation enacted in many years, the President may fairly point to the indorsement of the law by almost the entire financial world." To the Chicago *Tribune*, on the other hand, "the Wilson letter is not politics; it is poetic literature utterly divorced from reality." And in the editorial columns of the New York *Evening Mail* we find this critical discussion of the effects of Democratic lawmaking:

"Up to the outbreak of the war in Europe, last August, there was an agreed opinion that Democratic legislation, and threats of more legislation, had worked badly. Trade and manufacturing reflected conditions of wide-spread discontent. Everybody looked for a disastrous Democratic reverse at the November elections.

"The war—not the Democratic 'program'—has changed that situation. The havoc that a Democratic tariff was steadily causing has been lost sight of in the world-wide upheaval. For the present there is a greater barrier to European competition than any tariff ever was. It will remain for a long time to come.

"Because of this barrier no one can estimate how much it would have cost American manufacturers to adjust their product and their pay-rolls to the foreign competition which the Democratic Congress invited. The increasing foreign trade balance against this country, shown by the figures for the first seven months of this year, is only a suggestion of what was in store for us had Europe remained at peace. . . . . .

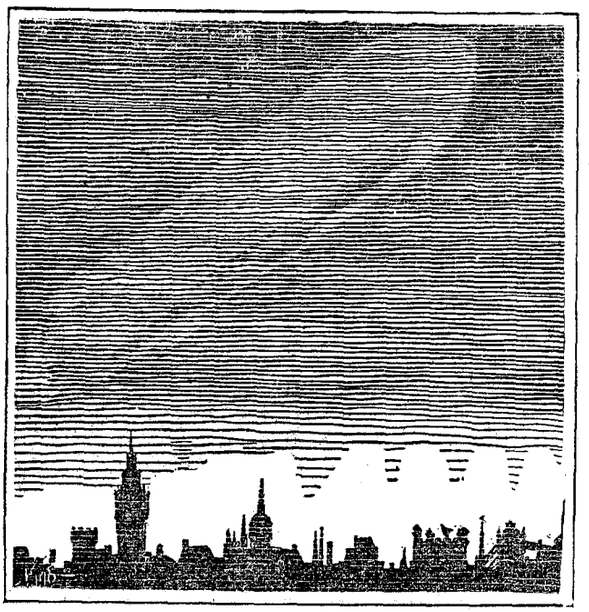
"The people will not elect a Democratic Congress committed to 'destroying' business, even tho it be 'big business.' They are now engaged in patiently taking care of such business as the country now has, and eagerly seeking more—not less.

"This year's verdict at the ballot-box will be for constructive, not destructive, measures at Washington."

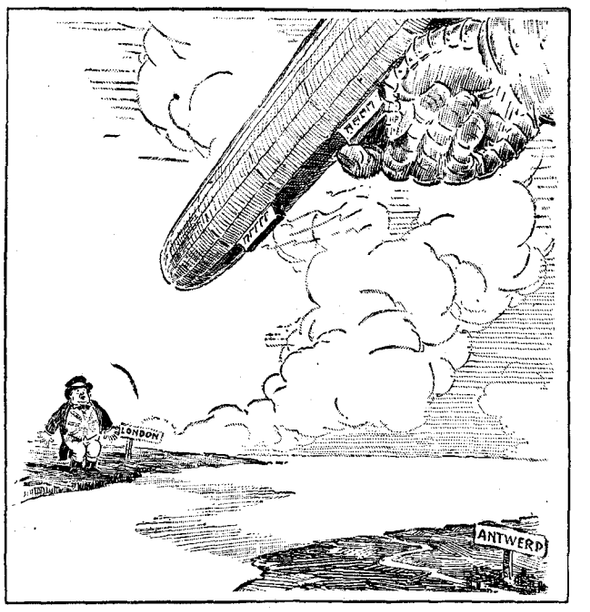
"None but the intolerant partizan will begrudge the President the satisfaction which he expresses in his letter to Representative Underwood over the achievements of Congress," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, an independent paper which of late has seemed to have at least one foot in the Republican camp. The credit for these achievements, it adds, belongs to the President more than to his party. Glancing at other Independent papers, we find many similar tributes to the quality of the President's leadership. "He is not only the ablest advocate, but the most substantial achievement and chief good fortune of his party," says the New York *Sun*, while the Springfield *Republican* finds him worthy of this high praise:

"Both friend and foe may be found testifying that the country has an unusual President. He is fit to lead. He must remain the executive head of the nation through the life of another Congress. It would be a misfortune to deprive him of the support and the freedom of initiative and accomplishment which a friendly Congress would give to him."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



LONDON'S FANTOM.
—King in the Chicago *Tribune*.



HANDS UP!
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

THE NEW SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

BRITISH SEIZURES OF AMERICAN SHIPS

WHILE some editorial heat has been evoked by the British seizure of the Standard Oil tankers *Brindilla*, *John D. Rockefeller*, and *Platuria*, flying the United States flag and bound from this country to Denmark, our press for the most part seem to feel that they can safely leave to the courts and our State Department the somewhat delicate questions involved. The New York *Telegraph*, it is true, goes so far as to say that "a few more acts of piracy of this British kind will force the American Navy into action," and Mr. Herman Ridder's New York *Staats Zeitung* declares angrily that the course recently pursued by British cruisers on our Atlantic coast is "inconsistent alike with our rightful interests as a neutral trading nation and with our claims to the privileges of an independent Power." Far more representative, however, is the assurance of the New York *Journal of Commerce* that "there is nothing to get excited over," inasmuch as "the relations of the United States and Great Britain are altogether friendly and the Government of each is anxious to have them continue so." The Brooklyn *Eagle* is confident that "we need not expect any display of volcanic indignation from Washington," and that "the British Government will do all in its power to smooth over the situation." It feels safe in predicting, moreover, that "the rights of the Standard Oil Company will be fully safeguarded."

The *Brindilla*, seized off Sandy Hook and now held at Halifax, and the *Platuria*, seized off the north coast of Scotland, were both until recently under the German flag, and the chief question involved is the validity of their transfer. The *John D. Rockefeller*, on the other hand, has always been an American ship sailing under the American flag, and consequently a protest from our State Department caused its immediate release, accompanied by the following explanation of the seizure:

"The *John D. Rockefeller* was detained because there was nothing to show in her papers for whom the oil she carried was destined. It was only consigned 'to order.' It has been now ascertained that the oil in her tanks was destined for the Danish Petroleum Company, and that there is in Denmark an embargo on exportation. Directions were at once given for the release of the vessel. Fuel and lubricants were declared conditional contraband by the proclamation of August 4."

The cause of these seizures is Great Britain's suspicion that petroleum, which plays an important part in modern military operations, is reaching Germany by way of Danish ports. Germany needs great quantities of it, for her war automobiles, *Zeppelins*, and aeroplanes.

Before the war both the *Brindilla* and the *Platuria* flew the German flag and were owned by a German subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. In the New York *Tribune* we read:

"If the ground for the seizure of the tank-steamship *Brindilla* is her transfer from German to American registry, there is a pretty international legal squabble in prospect. According to one report, the seizure was expected by Washington and is designed as a test case. If this is true, the Halifax prize-court is likely to witness a memorable argument that will scarcely end with its decision.

"The provision of the Declaration of London is fairly strong against the validity of the transfer. Article LVI. declares:

"'The transfer of an enemy's vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy's vessel, as such, is exposed.' . . . . . .

"The right of England to proceed as she has done and to try out the issue before a prize-court is scarcely controvertible."

While our State Department has filed protests in both these cases, dispatches seem to indicate our willingness to have them brought before a prize-court. Thus, in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, we read: "These cases, it is believed, will settle the question of how far even a technical change in ownership affects the bona-fide nature of the transfer." And a London correspondent of the same paper writes:

"It is apparent here that the British Government regards the case of the *Brindilla* as highly important as a test case to decide the question of the right of a belligerent ship to change to a neutral flag after a declaration of war, and, in order to establish a clear ruling which will serve as a precedent, everything possible will be done to hasten the proceedings before the Halifax prize-court."

The American contention, it seems, is that the ownership of the two tankers has been continuously American, despite the change from the German to the American flag, because the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey holds a majority control in the German company. The British reply, according to the London *Daily Express*, is that the German corporation became a separate and independent company after the Government dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. According to this view the Standard Oil Company defies the Sherman Law and the Supreme Court by claiming the ownership of these two tankers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMANIZING PATCHWORK LAW

SPEAKING as "a lawyer who has reformed," President Wilson, in his address before the American Bar Association, makes a plea for the "humanizing" of the law, which, critics concur, presented concisely and yet appealingly the case for Public Opinion *vs.* Precedent. Tho the Association have heard many pleas of this sort, remarks the New York *World*, never has one been presented to them "in fewer words and more eloquently to the point" than the President's. Public opinion, declared the speaker, is the great tribunal at whose bar we all appear. The opinion of the world "is the mistress of the world; and the processes of international law are the slow processes by which opinion works its will." Public opinion, further, does not hold sacred the forms of procedure nor the ordinary rules of evidence. In short—

"Everything, rumor included, is heard in this court, and the standard of judgment is not so much the character of the testimony as the character of the witness. The motives are disclosed, the purposes are conjectured, and that opinion is finally accepted which seems to be not the best founded in law perhaps, but the best founded in integrity of character and of morals."

The President desired to point out that in our law courts of the present day citations seem to be valued much higher than principle, and that, failing to ally itself closely with the changing generations of humanity, the law now appears to draw its vital stream far more often from books of law than from the current of human life that flows about it.

"Understand me, gentlemen, I am not venturing in this presence to impeach the law. For the present, by the force of circumstances, I am in part the embodiment of the law, and it would be very awkward to disavow myself. But I do wish to make this intimation, that in this time of world-change, in this time when we are going to find out just how, in what particulars, and to what extent the real facts of human life and the real moral judgments of mankind prevail, it is worth while looking inside our municipal law and seeing whether the moral judgments of mankind are made square with every one of the judgments of the law itself. For I believe that we are custodians, not of commands, but of a spirit. We are custodians of the spirit of righteousness, of the spirit of equal-handed justice, of the spirit of hope which believes in the perfectibility of the law with the perfectibility of human life itself.

"Public life, like private life, would be a very dull and dry matter if it were not for this belief in the essential beauty of the human spirit and the belief that the human spirit could be translated into action and into ordinance. Not entire. You can not go any faster than you can advance the average moral judgments of the mass, but you can go at least as fast as that, and you can see to it that you do not lag behind the average moral judgments of the mass.

"I have in my life dealt with all sorts and conditions of men, and I have found that the flame of moral judgment burned just as bright in the man of humble life and limited experience as in the scholar and the man of affairs. And I would like his voice always to be heard, not as a witness, not as speaking in his own case, but as if he were the voice of men in general, in our courts of justice, as well as the voice of the lawyers, remembering what the law has been."

Comment generally applauds the high stand taken by the President in his conception of what the law should be, but at least one dissenting voice, that of the New York *Evening Sun*, insists that the President errs in decrying precedent, upon which the immutability of all true justice is founded. Further, fault is found with the President's statement that "the real moral judgments of mankind" should prevail:

"This implies that the greater the number holding a moral view, the more likely is their opinion correct. At present the great majority of a group of one hundred million persons in Europe are convinced that a second group, of yet greater number, are heinously wrong. The other group reciprocates the feeling toward the first. Mr. Wilson might say that both groups are heinously wrong, but that would not do. He must hold them both altogether right in their moral attitude. Otherwise, if a hundred million moral senses—or two hundred million, as you choose—can go diametrically wrong, who can look for a standard of justice in mere prevalence of opinion?"

OUR BUSINESS IN WAR-TIME

COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE, as one business authority declares, "are not now exclusively confined to bloody battle-fields," and the better feeling in the business world is reflected in our editorial columns and strengthened by the daily reports of increasing commercial activities. So that after all, as the New York *Sun* thinks, "the war-cloud may prove to have a silver lining, or rather a golden one." "All talk of stagnation in our export trade," according to this daily, "has ceased, and alarm over the settlement of our debts to Europe is disappearing as millions of credits are transferred to New York to pay for the huge purchases that England, France, and Russia are making or planning to make here." The cotton situation is still bad, and business in the South is therefore extremely dull. The "buy-a-bale" movement has as yet had little effect, it seems, tho an English plan for buying cotton on a large scale may help matters, and an increased demand for cotton goods must be felt in time. Railroad officials tell of hard sledding, and industries dependent on railroad orders are compelled to go slow. Imports have, of course, dropt off greatly with Germany's commerce swept from the seas, and the lack of certain dyestuffs and chemicals has seriously hampered manufacturers here and will continue to do so unless our chemists succeed in increasing home production sufficiently to meet the demand. "The man who can use the word 'satisfactory' in writing a review of business conditions must be a Democrat," according to the Republican St. Louis *Globe Democrat*. But another anti-Democratic view-point is that "the war has worked to stop the ravages" of the Democratic tariff upon our foreign trade balance, and it is the combination of big exports and big crops that makes so many trade writers optimistic, tho the Boston *News Bureau* would remind us that business in many of our big Western and Middle Western cities, including Chicago, has never been adversely affected by the war; hence the new factors for prosperity are clear gain.

It is interesting to trace the effect of the big war demand for our products upon the farmers and those affected by their prosperity, upon our manufacturers and wholesalers, and upon financial conditions. There is prosperity in the wheat belt, since a bumper crop is selling at high prices due to Europe's demands. The South is worried because the cutting off of her exports makes her big cotton crop largely unsalable even at lowest prices. Except for cotton, says the New York *Sun*, all forms of rural industry are being benefited by the war:

"September shipments of wheat, flour, corn, and kindred products were two and a half times as great as in 1913. From day to day the demand for export grain is a feature on the New York Produce Exchange. Meat products of all sorts are in huge demand. Foreign officers are buying thousands of horses."

Moreover, it continues:

"The market for manufactured wares appears to be no less. There are very large orders being placed for all sorts of material of war, a term which includes such diverse articles as barbed wire and automobiles. In addition clothing and underclothing for the troops in the field and for civilians at the rear are eagerly sought. The shrinkage in home manufactures compels the belligerent peoples to come here for their supplies. Just now the call is extensive for footwear and underwear of plain, durable quality, 60 per cent. wool. It is said that existing stocks in this country could be sold out completely if the holders did not refuse to risk a scarcity in the domestic trade.

"A banker quoted in *The Sun* estimates that the country's exports will be doubled in the current year, reaching a total of $5,000,000,000. The figure may be considerably too hopeful, but the fact which it represents is becoming too plain to question, namely, an enormous and profitable increase in the immediate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

future in foreign trade. What is more, it is to all intents and purposes cash business through the transfer of foreign credits, and practically every dollar not only tends to diminish unemployment and enhance gains here, but simultaneously helps to reduce the incubus of transatlantic liabilities."

To specify all the things that Europe is now buying, or wanting to buy, from us would perhaps be wearying. But the newspapers have been full of little items telling of orders, or rumored orders. We note a few of these, without vouching for their accuracy in each case, as some reports may have been exaggerated, and some orders may have been canceled, or may even have been only inquiries about goods. Here is a list from an editorial in the Syracuse *Post-Standard:*

"The Bethlehem Steel Company has received an order from France for 1,000 motor-trucks.

"The harness-makers of the Middle West have received orders from Europe for $60,000 in saddles, saddle-bags, and harness.

"A representative of the Italian Government is in New York to buy aeroplanes and aircraft motors.

"A rush order of 110,000 barrels of flour was received in St. Louis Thursday, the largest single order of flour ever received. Galveston has just shipped a cargo of wheat to Greece.

NO TIME FOR CHAIR-WARMERS.

—King in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"Orders have been placed with American manufacturers for 500,000 blankets for soldiers at the front and for 200,000 more for horses. If they can be supplied the War Departments will take a million more.

"The Carnegie Company has an order for 17,000 tons of steel for Australia, on contracts which nations at war are unable to fill. Great Britain has an order in New York for a million dollars in American machinery."

Here are a few more orders for war-time export, culled from various newspapers:

Half a million reels of barbed wire, "measuring approximately 125,000 miles."

Pittsburg—5,000 tons of steel for bayonets.

Philadelphia—6,000 packages of lockjaw antitoxin for French and British troops.

Boston—150,000 pairs of shoes. New England is expected to book orders totaling $4,000,000.

Chicago—large orders for tinned meats, enough to keep the big packing firms working full time.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—900 six-inch field-guns, at about $27,000 each.

Contracts with a number of motor-car companies for 1,440 automobile artillery wagons for France.

Several large orders for cartridges. The Smith & Wesson Company, of Springfield, is working night and day in three shifts, turning out revolvers.

A $1,000,000 order for cotton supplies for hospital and medicinal purposes, to be spread among several producers.

Automobile-trucks, reports the New York *Sun,* are in great demand, and it says further:

"It is estimated that more than $3,000,000 has recently been spent for horses. The closing of orders for 10,000 mules at $185 a head, totaling $1,850,000, in Kansas City and St. Louis is reported. A contract for 20,000 horses for the French Government is reported from St. Louis. Shippers are finding difficulty in transporting the animals. . . . Russia is taking a great amount of machine tools, one order including 800 lathes. . . . Toy-factories here are working night and day to make up the 40 per cent. of the toys imported usually from Germany."

In addition to these actual orders, there is noted in the press a demand for clothing, both wool and cotton, leather, fresh meats, various steel products, petroleum products, clocks, chewing-gum, and tobacco. The large domestic trade is keeping the harvester plants busy. Reports from Louisiana say that the war demand is helping out the sugar-planters, who saw ruin in the new tariff rates.

Europe, says the New York *Commercial,* is exhausting its supplies of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, so that provident farmers are bound to grow rich in the next five years if they will raise cattle.

Such news cheers editorial writers and financial authorities all over the country. Of course all are not equally optimistic. Some Republicans expect the baneful effects of the new tariff to become visible in time. Some take care to remind readers that this export boom can not last. But the note of courage and confidence appears in the editorial utterances of such representative journals in the East as the Boston *Transcript, Journal,* and *Christian Science Monitor,* Springfield *Republican,* New York *Times, Commercial, Journal of Commerce, World, Herald, Press,* and *Telegraph,* Brooklyn *Eagle,* Syracuse *Post-Standard,* Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* Pittsburg *Gazette-Times,* and Washington *Post;* and farther west and south the Chicago *Tribune,* New Orleans *Times-Picayune,* Seattle *Post-Intelligencer,* and Portland *Oregonian.*

It is the opinion of many of these editors that we have now recovered from the financial crisis which came with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. So, for instance, contends the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* It takes a backward look, and notes the sudden blight on our securities and commodities markets, upon our importing and exporting businesses. Then, "with all Europe suspending payment of its own debts and demanding gold instead of merchandise from the United States, a financial strain was put upon this country the like of which had not been seen in fifty years." But, continues *The Public Ledger:*

"In two short months the American people have met this crisis successfully. Our bankers have satisfied New York City's maturing debt of about $80,000,000 held abroad.

"A syndicate of bankers has also raised another $100,000,000 of gold to pay off Europe's immediate claims against this country.

"Money is now pouring back into the large Eastern cities. Big deficits in bank reserves have been wiped out."

The shipment of millions of dollars' worth of commodities to Europe, to be paid for in gold, or to balance our debts to Europe, will, as the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent puts it, reduce the problem of our debt to Europe to an academic basis. "Instead of shipping gold in payment of the debt, it will be possible, provided the increase in exports continues at the present, or at a greater rate, to pay the debt in large part with commodities." If commerce continues to improve, an arrangement which will conserve the national gold supply can be made, in this writer's opinion. So, concludes the Boston *News Bureau,* "what was our biggest problem seems now of small and still dwindling proportions." If we can keep up the export movement long enough "to pay our debts with our products and to turn the balance in our favor," then, says the hopeful Portland *Oregonian,* "it will be 'the other fellow's' turn to worry about settlements, and we may let him settle by returning American securities at the deprest prices due to his own bellicose folly."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR UNREADINESS FOR WAR

EVER since President Wilson was ten years old he has periodically heard the alarm raised over the unfitness of the nation's Army and Navy to respond to a sudden call to active service. So, according to a White House dispatch, he is inclined to consider Congressman Gardner's (Rep., Mass.) plea for a more adequate preparation for war simply "good mental exercise." But to the press in general, Mr. Gardner's words seem worthy of more serious consideration, tho his outspoken declaration of anti-German sentiments is considered an offense against our neutrality. Even from the Navy Department, which defends the efficiency and "up-to-dateness" of our equipment in official statements, comes Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's admission that seventy-seven of our vessels would be short-handed in case of war, and that 18,000 more men are needed. Army officers, frequently voluble on the subject of our inadequate military establishment, seem to think this a good time for silence, and the Administration is not thought to be considering any call on Congress for increased military appropriations, but among newspaper editors Mr. Gardner's criticisms have started a discussion of the comparative merit of various weapons and methods of attack and defense. This rather naturally leads several writers to suggest that our Government ought to wait till the war is over and its lessons can be heeded before investing too heavily in any new armament, or committing itself to any new policy.

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

"THE UNITED STATES IS TOTALLY UNPREPARED FOR WAR,"

Says Congressman A. P. Gardner, who thinks "the time has come for us to rub our eyes and look about us."

Mr. Gardner admits that he sat "like a coward in silence" for twelve years and listened to false assurances of our safety. But he was in Europe this summer. And now he would open the people's eyes to the true situation—to the fact that "the United States is totally unprepared for war, defensive or offensive, against a real Power." So he asks Congress to create a commission to find out just how unready we are. Meanwhile he is saying some rather uncomfortable things on his own initiative. For one thing, "the time has not yet come when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed, and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets can not be stopt with bombast nor powder vanquished by platitudes." We must also remember, to quote a New York *Sun* transcript of Mr. Gardner's remarks, that no matter which side wins—

"Since the beginning victorious nations have proved headstrong and high-handed. We must begin at once to reorganize our military strength if we expect to be able to resist high-handedness when the day of necessity comes.

"Of course all this is unpopular doctrine. It would be far easier for me to declare that all is well and that our present military establishment, coupled with our National Guard and our Naval Militia, is to be depended upon for our defense. Unfortunately I can not bring myself to believe any such thing."

The next day, after Washington had been set talking by these observations, Mr. Gardner arose in his place in the House to tell his colleagues how our Navy is being allowed to sink to fourth or fifth place among the world's navies; how the belief "that we can create an army and navy when the need arises is wrong from beginning to end"; and how "we have been salving our conscience by trying to persuade ourselves that no nation would be so mad as to attack the United States." Are we so sure of this last fact, comes the question—

"Suppose some powerful nation finds itself inconvenienced by our Monroe Doctrine, will it hesitate to attack us because an idealistic statesman has devised a scheme for arbitration?

"The United States by the Monroe Doctrine has closed Mexico and South America to colonization. The United States has indicated to the greatest military people which Asia has ever seen that she will have none of them within her borders."

And with these perils confronting us, what have we to depend on? According to Congressman Gardner, we have just about one torpedo for each tube with which our torpedo-boats and submarines are armed; we have just three fast naval scouts, whereas Germany has five times and Great Britain ten times as many; we have, built or building, 12 vessels of the dreadnought class, to 26 for Germany and 42 for Britain; we are fourth on the submarine list, with 28; we are still worse off for naval armament. And if this fleet of ours can not stop the enemy's fleet, he can land on our coast, "and we have no army with which to oppose him." We are reminded that whereas Germany has a war strength of 4,000,000 trained men, "we have some 85,000 regulars and 120,000 militia, and no one else"; of the militia, it seems, more than half failed last year to qualify as third-class riflemen. As for arms, we are said to be fairly well supplied with rifles, but there is an "alarming condition of shortage," to quote General Wood, in field artillery-guns and ammunition. Alarming indeed, comments Mr. Gardner, in view of the part being played by artillery across the seas. Our main defense must be our Navy, concludes Mr. Gardner, but our land force must also be considerably increased, and we must "keep abreast with the times by providing ourselves with a plentiful supply of the most efficient artillery and the most modern engines of air-warfare." Of course, we are told, the politicians of both parties are to blame for not knowing about the situation and trying to change it, yet "the root of the whole matter is that—

"The country has never yet been awakened to the understanding that 42-centimeter guns and superdreadnoughts present stronger arguments than past victories and present treaties. The time has come for us to rub our eyes and look about us."

Quite right, Mr. Gardner, says the New York *American* (Ind.); the attack on the "pinchbeck policy" of Congress is "thoroughly justified." It then asks its readers to take "a trip to the German steamship docks at Hoboken, where the great ships lie idle and deserted at their docks, eating off their value in interest charges as truly as a horse idle in his stall eats off his head," which will give them "an impressive idea of what an inadequate navy is costing Germany." "Follow it by a visit to the English docks or those of the French ships enjoying the protection of the British Navy. You will find the ships running with the regularity and safety that existed before the war." And on land—

"At a moment when by the sheer force of perfect preparedness Germany is winning victories all along the line against the greater part of Europe allied against her, we permit our Army to sink close to the point of inefficiency.

"Nobody questions that the line and staff of the Army are well trained, devoted and patriotic, or that they make the best use possible of the means and facilities placed in their hands by Congress. But there is a growing conviction that the ideal long cherished by this nation of a SMALL BUT EFFICIENT army is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

coming to be more accurately realized in its smallness than in its efficiency."

Similar views obtain among the editorial writers of the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), in Mr. Gardner's home State; the Washington *Post* (Ind.), Louisville *Times* (Prog.), and Chicago *News* (Ind.) and *Tribune* (Prog.). Why, asks *The Tribune*, is Congress so "crassly ignorant of this subject?" Because, it answers,

"Because public opinion is indifferent, and there has been no spur upon Congressmen to know anything about it. There is little 'pork' involved. There are no votes to be gained."

Any American, declares the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), should blush to own the truth. And after citing a number of detailed facts supporting Mr. Gardner's statements, it concludes:

"How are these conditions to be corrected? To our mind the answer lies in the establishment of a skeleton for a great Army and in the adequate enlargement of our Navy."

There is a growing feeling, at least so the New York *Times* believes, "that the European War is getting nearer to us." And *The Times* fears that in the event of German success "our cherished Monroe Doctrine may be in peril." All of which the New York *Journal of Commerce* denies, and in a leading editorial it warns the nation against a forced and exaggerated interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, and then points out that as long as it continues to be what its authors intended, "simply the declaration of a policy of common defense," the United States can "count on what would practically be a continental union for resistance to actual European aggression."

Among those who tell Mr. Gardner that he is "unduly alarmed" is the New York *Commercial*, which admits a certain degree of unpreparedness, which should be remedied, but takes pains to point out how very difficult it would be for any European Power or combination of Powers to land troops and make any headway in the continental United States, and also to show how very unlikely it is "that any European Power will either be inclined or able to go to war with us in the next quarter of a century." Thus, agrees the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "there would seem to be little hurry to reorganize, and none at all to mobilize, our military establishment." "The kind of vampings to which Mr. Gardner gave vent," protests the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), injures "the forces that are making for the upbuilding of the nation's prosperity." It adds:

"As to preparedness for war, the nation has always sought to have this in time of peace, and now, as ever, is doing its full duty, no doubt. But it is a hundred times more concerned to further the peace of the world and to give the hand of brotherly assistance to Belgium, Germany, France, Russia, England, and Austria after they shall have laid down their arms."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE cost of living must think this is a leap year.—*Columbia State.*

RULE of reason seems needed in international law.—*Wall Street Journal.*

KING of the Belgians fits better now than King of Belgium.—*Springfield Republican.*

IT'S a mighty poor atrocity that doesn't get by the censor these days.—*Washington Post.*

YES, Germany has a navy. And it looks as if she intends to keep it.—*Washington Herald.*

IF the Lord is really fighting for all sides, who can say the age of miracles has passed?—*Washington Post.*

AFTER Europe sobers up it will take a hundred years to get rid of the headache.—*Birmingham Ledger.*

THESE armored autos are all right in Belgium: what we need here is the armored pedestrian.—*Boston Herald.*

THE cause of the war has been traced to Martin Luther. Why not keep right on back to Adam and Eve?—*Indianapolis Star.*

AT this rate the Germans will soon have such big guns that they can do all their fighting without leaving Berlin.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

ALTHO the rest of royalty is figuring how far the big guns will shoot, King Albert hasn't been far enough away to find out.—*Washington Post.*

EVERY office-holder in Canada would lose his job if the Germans won in the present war, says the president of the Ontario Historical Society. Is this a warning or a promise?—*Ottawa Citizen.*

"EUROPEAN Countries Contaminated with Choler," says a war item in a newspaper. Even a misprint sometimes tells the truth.—*Philadelphia North American.*

OF course we are all pleased to hear that France is calling for great quantities of American meat—that is, we are until we think of the effect on the price.—*St. Louis Republic.*

COLONEL HARVEY having become reconciled to the Wilson Administration, the possibilities of peace in Europe do not seem quite so remote.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

OVER a million dollars was given to the heathen by the people of this country last year for the purpose of lifting them out of savagery. What a pity it wasn't sent to Europe!—*St. Louis Republic.*

IF Bernard Shaw is correct in his contention that the way to abolish war is to make it as horrible as possible, we might as well consider the fray in Europe as a farewell performance.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NOWADAYS it's a wise stock that knows its own par.—*Columbia State.*

THE Germans are not such a long way from Tipperary.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

WELL, if those standing armies ever want to sit down, there is the seat of war.—*Columbia State.*

THE Harvard Professor might be asked to change his name to Münstergrad.—*Indianapolis Star.*

YOU can't make the proof-readers believe that there have been no Russian atrocities.—*Columbia State.*

THE Russians are probably waiting for the snow to come before they begin their slaying.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT seems to be the Russian plan to coax the Germans up into Russia and then pray for a snow-storm.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

IN building future cathedrals in Europe it might be wise to use armor-plate in their construction.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE are shipping immense quantities of pork to Europe, thus proving again that the pen is mightier than the sword.—*Washington Herald.*

WHAT Europe needs at this time are statesmen who can devise a way to wipe out old scores without running up new ones.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WE note that a Pennsylvania paper that prints a joke about Przemysl also contains a political dispatch from Punxsutawney.—*Boston Transcript.*

CAPTAIN VON FALKENHAUSEN says the Germans will reach Paris by Christmas, but neglects to specify what year.—*Columbia State.*

NOW that the British have seized a Standard Oil ship we may expect another patriotic outburst from Senator Penrose.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE way those big siege-guns can operate on an art-gallery must cause the militants in England to turn green with envy.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE German Chancellor is planning the reshaping of Europe. One thing sure is that it couldn't be in worse shape than it is now.—*Philadelphia North American.*

GERMAN objections to coming to close quarters with the Turcos is probably due to uncertainty as to the whereabouts of Jack Johnson.—*Kanesburgh Illuminator.*

THERE must be some mistake about the report that capital is tight in Europe. Servia, France, and Belgium have moved theirs, and Austria is ready to flit any time.—*Vancouver Sun.*

THE moving of the Belgian capital to France may suggest a way out for the Mexicans. They could run the Republic with comparative safety from El Paso.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

NEUTRAL.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE ALLIES AS CHAMPIONS OF THE LITTLE NATIONS

THE ALLIES, and particularly England, appear to be seeking the title of champions and protectors of the little nations. In England, of late, statesmen and men of letters alike have been doing their best to impress neutral nations with this aspect of England's share in the war. Premier Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George have spoken largely upon this theme, and much has appeared upon the subject in British newspapers and periodicals. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, writing in the London *Daily Chronicle*, ventures the thought that this is "the age of the little nation" and that the smallest Powers, in a manner of speaking, may be considered the greatest. Amplifying this paradox, he continues:

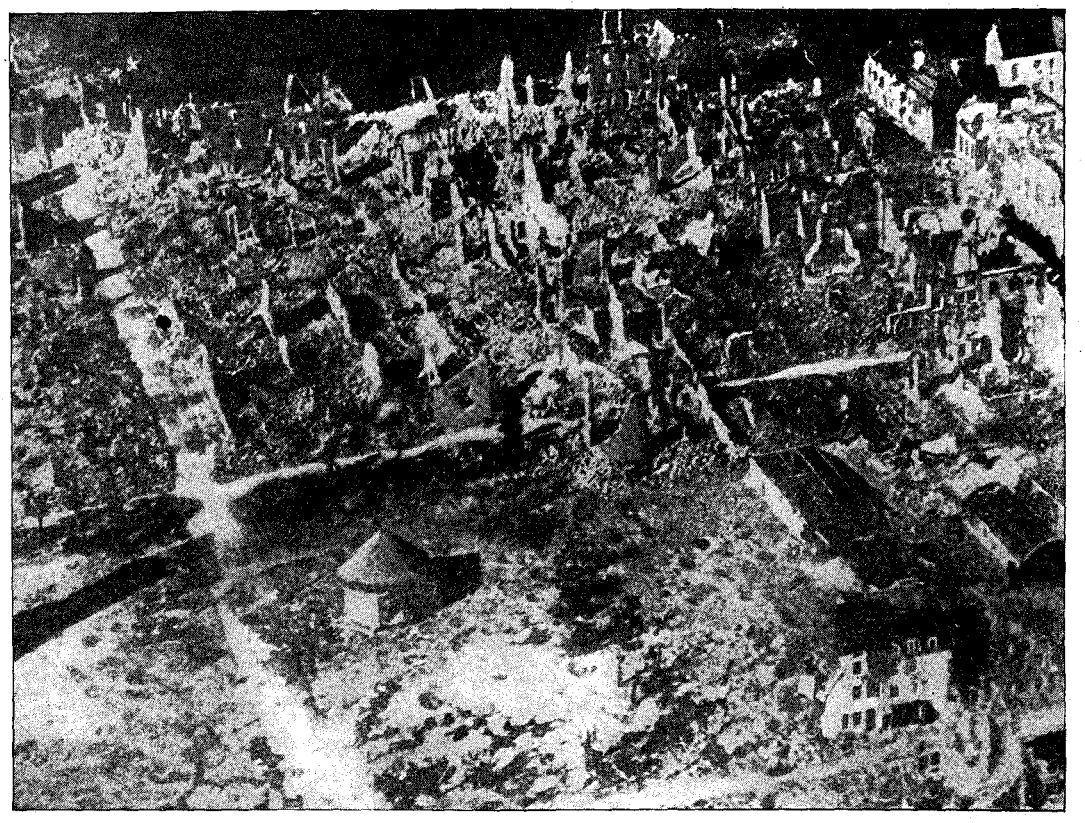
"Belgium may yet solve the problems of the West as Servia solved the problem of the East. When for centuries the Powers had shown nothing but their powerlessness, the knot that strangled Christendom was cut by the healthy impatience of the little peoples. The lonely little Black Mountain now towers almost as high and as historic as the white mountains of the Alps, and has been more unconquerable. Ireland has got Home Rule, or, rather, she has got much more than any Home Ruler ever dared to promise her. She has got a native army like a sovereign State, and it is a fortunate chance for all of us that the Irish hate the Prussians even more than the English do. And at this moment there is no throne in Europe so begirt with suppliants, or so surrounded with bowing courtiers, as the empty throne of Poland."

Mr. Lloyd-George, as quoted in the English papers, refers similarly to the greatness of the little nations, and dwells eloquently upon England's duty toward them. At a recent meeting in Wales, he said:

"The greatest art of the world was the work of little nations. The most enduring literature of the world came from little nations. The greatest literature of England came from her when she was a nation of the size of Belgium fighting a great Empire. The heroic deeds that thrill humanity through generations were the deeds of little nations fighting for their freedom. Ah, yes, and the salvation of mankind came through a little nation. God has chosen little nations as the vessels by which he carries the choicest wines to the lips of humanity, to rejoice their hearts, to exalt their vision, to stimulate and to strengthen their faith; and if we had stood by when two little nations were crusht and broken by the brutal hands of barbarism, our shame would have rung down the everlasting ages."

While England sees in this view of the war a call to a higher patriotism, Ireland is inclined to see its close application to herself. She, too, is a little nation, only now nearing her long-sought autonomy, and, as one Irish editor remarks in the Tuam *Herald*—

"The continuance of the enjoyment of that right will depend upon the maintenance of the British Empire, and if by any mishap it unhappily ceased to exist and were by any untoward fate crusht and conquered by Germany, with its fall would disappear Ireland's chances and claims to self-government. We should become, if Germany prevailed, a subject province or colony of Germany, ruled with the iron rod that is laid so heavily upon the Posen Province, Prussian Poland, and the two provinces of Alsace-Lorraine."



HOW LONGWY LOOKS TO-DAY.

It was a French fortress town near the Luxemburg frontier, taken by the Germans after bombardment This picture was taken by a German artillery officer in a *Zeppelin*.

There are naturally many who fail to see England in the guise of a protector of humanity, but this skepticism is not entirely confined to the German press. The London *Labour Leader* has an unkind word to say upon this subject, referring specifically to Great Britain's past records:

"Britain is now supposed to be the champion of small peoples, yet we have the example of Persia before our eyes to-day. Persia, whose independence was guaranteed by Britain and who has been swallowed by Russia! The neutrality and independence of Korea was guaranteed by Britain, France, and Russia, but Korea was seized by Japan and her Queen murdered by Japanese agents. Morocco was divided between France and Spain with the connivance of Britain. Britain, like every other nation, breaks her treaties when convenient to herself."

The German press is frankly satirical. "England and Russia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

arm in arm as deliverers of opprest peoples!" cries the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "This picture, actually and diligently proffered in awful and sacred earnest, casts into the strenuous war-tide—a caricature!" It is true that this twain have in their time interfered in the welfare of smaller nations, but that is not the same thing. Both England and Russia, says the writer, dominate subject peoples who sigh for liberty, but is this liberating ardor exercised on their behalf? Not at all—it is peoples subject to other States whose shackles these two nations would strike off. Russia, for instance, he notes, is greatly distrest over Austria's diverse downtrodden peoples, tho she has herself crusht the Poles and reduced Finland to despair. How unconcerned England, the would-be defender of Belgium, is over the distress of her own subject peoples is shown in India. Kaiser Wilhelm headed a contribution for the starving millions of India, we read, while "John Bull stood by, hands in pockets, and did nothing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Copyrighted by the International News Service.

GOLD FOR IRON: THE "IRON CROSS" OF THE NON-COMBATANT.

Germans exchanging wedding-rings and jewelry for iron rings, to help the war fund.

DUTCH VIEW OF NEUTRALITY

SURROUNDED on every side by the welter of war, little Holland is trying desperately to maintain neutrality. Various reports have pictured popular sympathy as favoring one side or the other, depending perhaps on the feeling of those the correspondent had been talking with, but reports in the Dutch press appear to indicate strong feeling against both Germany and England—against Germany because of the fear of aggression, and against England because of its interference with Dutch shipping. There is deep sympathy with Belgium and a friendly feeling of long standing toward France. But how strictly the official neutrality is guarded appears in a notice in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* that the police at The Hague have seized the illustrated weekly *Wereldwee* because it contained drawings, by the celebrated cartoonist Raemakers, which might possibly offend the Germans, the French, or the British. The *Handelsblad* also notes that the editor of the *Nederlandschen Financier* has been sent to jail for three months for an article, as it says, "insulting the German Emperor, head of a friendly (?) nation." The *Weekblad van het Recht*, a law journal, remarks, in a note which names no nation whatever, that the failure of the Dutch press to protest against atrocities in Belgium is carrying neutrality too far, and may be wrongly interpreted as an expression of sympathy where none exists. The *Handelsblad* thinks Germany might have won Dutch sympathy by a different military course, which it thus outlines:

"Germany always had, and still has, many and good friends in Holland, but their number would have been doubled if Germany had not become the aggressor for fear (excuse the word) of being attacked; if it had respected the neutrality of poor, suffering, trampled, and levied Belgium—in one word, if it had waited with calm strength for events to come. All the German writers on the war have proclaimed that for Germany's defense this attack was necessary. But we would like to ask: How big, or rather how small, would the army have had to be, calmly to await the French on the fortified line of Metz? And what a big army would then have been able to enter Russia, before Russia could have mobilized! And does not everybody believe that Germany, attacked this way, would have come out of this war victorious? Would not all the sympathy of Europe and America have gone out to Germany's side? Furthermore, does anybody believe that there would have been much strength in an attack from the French side in an unnecessary general war, not wanted by the French people? Further still, does anybody believe that in a case like that a general war would have been the result? And it certainly is sure that England would not have flung down the gauntlet."

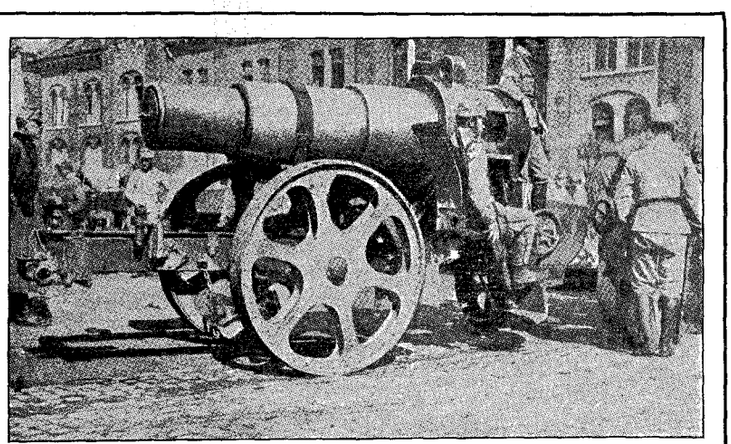
The Amsterdam paper quotes feelingly the hope exprest by the London *Spectator*, that England would not have to "take hasty steps to interfere with neutral trade." And then it adds, still more feelingly:

"1. How and in what way do heathens and uncivilized people fight one another?

"2. Does any one know if neutrals, besides their 999 'duties,' have maybe one right?"

Then it proceeds to intimate that their commerce might be better off if the Dutch joined the side that controls the seas. As we read:

"There is no position so disagreeable, tame, and discouraging as that of a neutral country whose neighbors are at war. . . . No toasts are drunk to neutrals. There is nothing in neutrality to be so very proud of. Neutrals are like the servants in Molière's comedies, with their backs always turned, ready for a rain of blows. Holland suffers as a neutral country in its commerce, shipping, and industry just as much as the parties at war, and CERTAINLY MUCH MORE THAN ENGLAND."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



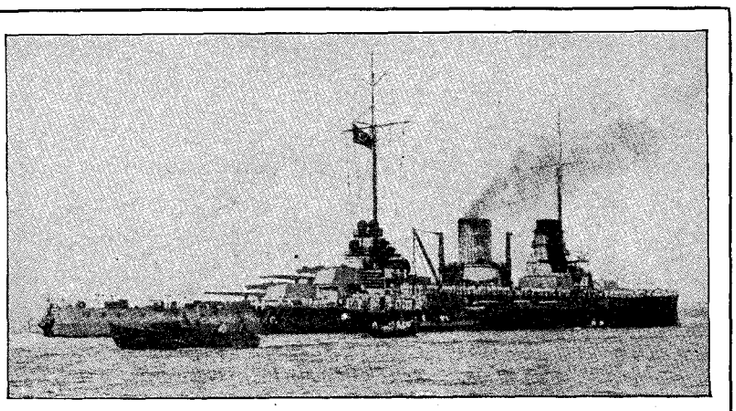
THE FORT-WRECKER.

The tremendous siege-gun which shattered the defenses of Liége, Namur, Maubeuge, and Antwerp. The guns of this type are said to have been loaned to Germany by Austria. Their effect on entrenchments has been less decisive.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GERMANY'S DEFENSE OF "MILITARISM"

NOT GERMANY, but German militarism, is declared by British leaders to be the object of their attack. Sir Edward Grey has said this explicitly. Prussian militarism, he avers, has plunged Germany and all Europe into this conflict, and when it is destroyed a brighter and freer day will dawn for the world and compensate it for the present awful sacrifices. Mr. Bonar Law, too, leader of the Unionist party in Parliament, says that the German people have permitted themselves to be made into a military machine that knows no right but might, and "that is what we are fighting." Such talk brings a reply from the *Kölnische Zeitung* which is well worth reading to show Germany's view of its own militarism. Says this semiofficial organ:



THE RUNAWAY *GOEBEN* FLYING THE TURKISH FLAG,

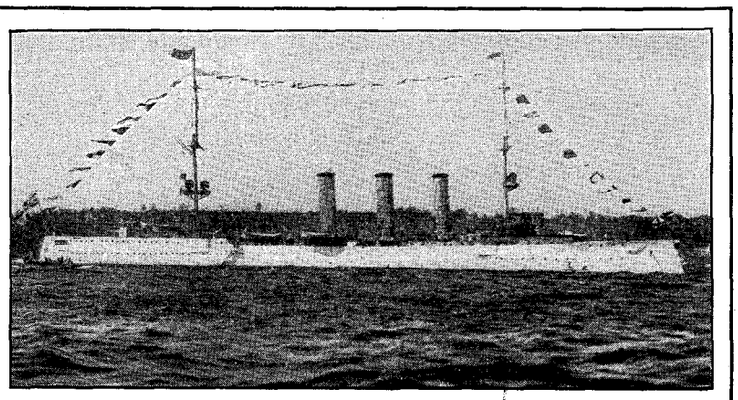
After she had been sold to the Sultan by the Kaiser.

"It is, of course, easy to see why Prussian militarism should be nerve-racking for Englishmen, and especially for Sir Edward and his associates—that militarism which burst like a storm upon the 'allied armies,' and has reduced the English expeditionary army to hardly half its original strength, and of which the London *Times* said: 'The rapidity of the German advance was, for those who are familiar with the territory and distances involved, only short of the miraculous.'

"But what can the English shopkeepers, who buy their soldiers as they do their cotton-bales, what can these islanders for whom a common soldier is the most despised being on earth, even remotely know of the self-sacrificing spirit of a people which finds itself wedged in between powerful and jealous neighbors, compelled for the sheer purpose of self-preservation to become a veritable 'nation of soldiers'? Call it militarism or what you will, it is the development of a century of strain and stress, and our system of universal military duty is nothing more than a system of national defense, which for us Germans is a national, an ethical ideal, yea, the most democratic of all institutions on earth, by which every one, noble and peasant, rich and poor, feels obliged to offer up for his Fatherland his all, his best, his heart's blood! We have nothing but contempt for the English phrase-makers and English business-politicians who with contaminated fingers try to soil our national ideal. Let them but read our list of casualties: princes and laborers, counts and peasants, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, Social Democrats, Conservatives, Centrists, and Liberals, all without exception heroes on the field of honor, martyrs for the Fatherland! Your stakes, O Englishmen, are not equal to ours. Only by enrolling in your army the flower of your people, instead of the scum of your Empire, will you be heard to discuss these things. When the command 'mobilize' was given, when the military system began to move and operate with the accuracy of a machine, when the German nation as a matter of course transformed itself into an army in gray uniforms, when our youth, singing and garlanded, marched out against our enemies, we overheard an old woman exclaim: 'See what we have for our taxes after all!' That is the spirit of Prussian, of German militarism, the spirit which animates our entire people, from the Emperor down to the beggar, the spirit which stakes everything on national honor. Follow our example, if you can, O Englishmen, then we can resume our discussion."

Well, then, says the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, if the German people are one with German militarism, so much the worse for them:

"It is not a case of a refined and high-minded people overborne by a single 'caste.' We are fighting with a nation whose moral level is intrinsically low, which has little trace of humane instinct, and still less comprehension of the meaning of honorable obligation. . . . It is not only her rulers, but her people, who have to receive their lesson, and there is but one educational process to which the bully has ever been found susceptible."



THE ELUSIVE GERMAN CRUISER *EMDEN*,

Which shelled Madras and raided commerce in the Bay of Bengal. For six weeks the *Emden* had not been heard of. Then she suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, and in five days, between September 10 and 15, captured and sank seven British merchant-vessels, mostly of small size. The *Emden* is a 24½-knot light cruiser of 3,540 tons, with 361 officers and men, and mounting ten 4.1 quick-firing guns. In all she has sunk or taken 21 British vessels.

LOYALTY OF GERMAN-CANADIANS—The loyalty of many German-Canadians to the land of their adoption is as pleasing to the people of Canada as it is puzzling to witnesses of German-American zeal for the Fatherland. The city of Berlin, Ontario, founded by German United Empire Loyalists at the time of the American Revolution, and still predominantly German by birth or descent, is believed to have contributed perhaps more than its proportionate share of men and money to the British cause. Some would rename their town, but the Vancouver *Sun* remarks that its inhabitants have "acquitted themselves so nobly" that "the movement to dekaiserize the name of their city ought to be abandoned." They set out to raise $75,000 for the Canadian patriotic fund, and actually took in $100,000, according to a dispatch to the London (Ont.) *Advertiser*. "Faith in free institutions can not but be deepened and strengthened" by the attitude of these people to the war, declares the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press*. It quotes their cabled message to Lord Kitchener—"Germans want to see militarism in Germany smashed and the good people set free to shape a greater and better Germany"—and it comments approvingly:

"There is no radical disloyalty in this splendid and courageous message. It is precisely such a message as one might hope would

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be sent by people who for several generations have breathed the free air of Canada. The people of Berlin have stood true to the tradition of human freedom which their fathers found on Canadian soil and helped to strengthen."

ARMAGEDDON STILL TO COME

THE press of Germany and Austria make it quite clear that the present war is not Armageddon, since a still more extended conflict is foreseen. A survey of the German press shows that, excepting only the reports of uninterrupted successes of the Austrian-German forces, no subject is more constantly the basis of remark and report than the signs of coming danger to the Allies in their dependencies. According to numerous German and Austrian papers France is to be struck from behind in Morocco, where Kabyles and Arabs are making common cause against her. The *Berliner Tageblatt* reports Jews and educated Arabs reading to the populace in Tangier accounts in local journals of German and Austrian victories, and that a new prophet is "preaching a holy war and urging the Kabyles to drive the French from the country." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces "an exodus of foreigners from Tangier to Algeciras" in consequence of the unrest manifest among the Mohammedans. And the *Hamburger Nachrichten* asserts that "the Kaiser's picture is being distributed among the Arabs and made the text of sermons urging war upon the French."

England's peril, as discerned by these journals, is vastly greater, since Mohammedans in India, Persia, and Egypt are preparing to throw off her yoke in a Pan-Islamic war. The *Pester-Lloyd Abendblatt* quotes a London telegram to the Gottenborg *Morgenpost* to the effect that "in the (London) India Office they already have news of the uprising in India." Under the heading of "Ferment in Egypt" the same paper copies a report that "in Cairo Arabs out of work have in four places looted the stores of food and left the foreigners there in a needy condition." The English meanwhile "have in mind to prevent the Khedive, who is in Constantinople, from returning to Egypt." "The Young Egyptian Committee in Geneva has memorialized Premier Asquith to grant Egypt the autonomy promised so long ago. Great Britain is greatly exercised over the breach of Belgium's neutrality, yet continues to tread Egypt under foot and to involve it in the European War." The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* attributes the trouble to the "Young Turks," who have succeeded "in Alexandria and in Cairo in initiating an unusually vigorous movement toward insurrection." The *Osmanische Lloyd* asserts that "affairs in inner Egypt have already reached the stage of bloody revolt." The *Berliner Tageblatt* locates the scenes of looting in Cairo "in Muski Street and in Ben-el-Surein Street, where the English cavalry arrived too late. Meanwhile business is at a standstill, while under the moratorium the customers of the Arabs fail to pay their bills." In other issues the same journal reports Arabs concentrating in many places in Egypt. A long article pictures the Mohammedans of India as normally a support to the English Government as against the dreamy but fanatical Brahmans. But the unrest that began in Turkey in the late nineties of the last century in an attempt to bring Mohammedans everywhere into closer religious touch, and then developed into a political movement centering about Abdul Hamid, has stretched through North Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, and India. England "protected the antagonists of this movement, limited the freedom of the Khedive, handed over Morocco's Sultan to the French and the Shah of Persia to the Russians, while with Russia England threatened the seat of Islam itself in Europe." The result is described as a Pan-Islamic hatred of Great Britain which bodes ill for her hold on her possessions. Russia's danger lies mainly in Finland, where already movements are under way which may assail her armies in the rear. The Finns, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, put no faith in Russia's promises, while "Governor-General Seyn is inventing new punishment for the press and *lèse-majesté*. New military officers are in the saddle who assume that "Finland is the home of revolutions." Bad blood there "may by misinterpretation bring almost any result."

When to these dangers are added the financial and political crises and quarrels of statesmen in France and Great Britain, as German editors report, and the misunderstanding between British and French leaders, the complete success of Austrian-German plans is confidently predicted.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM

ALTHO THE GERMANS affirm that their own land is self-sustaining, evidence is not lacking that they are endeavoring to realize more fully all available food resources. An article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls attention to the mushroom as a possible staple of diet. The article makes no specific reference to possible future scarcity due to reverses and the present closing of the oceans to German commerce, and speaks throughout in terms of domestic economy. It calls attention to the "more than 200 edible varieties of mushrooms" that grow in Germany, one-fourth of which have high food value, one-fourth are of moderate worth, and the rest have somewhat lower rating in nourishment. Five of these varieties are very common and are easily recognized. In spite of this, the article regrets, in forest and field many millions of marks go to waste annually in the shape of ungathered fungi, especially in North Germany. Note is taken not only of the condensed nourishment of these products of the wild, but of their rich and varied flavor. The fact is cited that large use is made in Catholic countries, even in South Germany, of mushrooms as a substitute for flesh during fasting seasons. In many parts they are used both fresh and dried, thus being available throughout the year. The article concludes with citations of annual market returns in money from this source—*e.g.*, in Zurich, $4,000; in Munich, $60,000, and in Lusatia, $7,500. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, unlike the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, treats of the food-supply with direct reference to the necessities and scarcity imposed by war. In an article nearly a column long duties to the needy are urged on philosophic and patriotic grounds, and then the value of milk and bread as a diet is set forth. The advice is given to extend the use of sweet milk, buttermilk, skim milk, and *Joghurt*. The outcome of the war, it is urged, may depend upon the staying power of the people; consequently the fullest conservation and employment of this ideal means of nourishment are a patriotic duty. A *Deutsche Gesellschaft* (German Society) has been formed to foster the multiplication of stands for the sale of milk.

Meanwhile the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Berliner Tageblatt* discuss the rise in price of flour and meal, bacon and fresh meat. As to flour, the bakers, when blamed for the high price of bread, alleged that the millers and middlemen were the guilty parties. The Berlin master bakers asserted that since the war began they had had to pay from $3.75 to $4.25 more per sack to the middlemen. Moreover, when they attempted to deal direct with the millers, the latter charged the same prices as the middlemen, thus exacting both profits. The millers on their side charge the farmers with holding back available supplies of grain in order to realize higher prices. The *Berliner Tageblatt* gives tables showing that while in general the years from 1909 to 1913 had shown a general decline in prices, there had been an enormous rise since mobilization. The closing words of one article suggest that the old trouble between the farmers and the rest of the population seems not unlikely to be renewed. Nearly the same condition of greatly increased prices exists in Berlin with reference to bacon and fresh meat.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

KNIGHTS OF THE AIR

THAT GREAT BRITAIN shall recognize the services of her military aviators by making them knights—by creating, in fact, a special order of knighthood to which only fliers shall be eligible—is the idea of H. G. Wells, the English writer, who is himself an ardent champion and follower of aviation. His proposal, which is characterized as an "admirable idea" by *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, October 10), is quoted editorially by that paper as follows:

"The task that we are asking from our military aviators is one of the most dazzling and terrible that men have ever faced. The single combats that distinguished the age of chivalry, when champion rode against champion in front of the closing hosts, were but tame exhibitions before the starry deeds these men will have to do. Up they will go, to dash themselves into *Zeppelins*, . . . to outfly the hostile aeroplanes and pick off the pilots—duels in the giddy void in the sight of armies. So at least it seems to me such fighting must be done. . . . . .

"And there is something more. We owe these men honor. Our common men are brave, but these men who will fight in the air will be something more than common men. They will be the aristocracy of the Army. . . . No man fights the worse for the knowledge that the world regards him. Whatever else is kept from us, one thing we must have from the front, and that is the story of every such encounter as I have foreshadowed, and the names of the men who did the thing. Nothing can be too good for such men.

"I want to make a proposal for these men who, more than any others, are destined to save Europe. . . . It is to make for them an order of knighthood. Nelson could be stirred by the thought of a peerage or Westminster Abbey. Every aviator who goes up to fight—I do not mean solely to reconnoiter, but to fight—will fight all the more gladly with two kindred alternatives in his mind—a knighthood or the prompt payment of a generous life-insurance policy to his people. Every man who goes up and destroys either an aeroplane or a *Zeppelin* in the air should, I hold, have a knighthood if he gets down alive. And I venture to say that we shall create thereby the most honorable and enviable order that this world has ever seen."

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SHALL THE AVIATOR ENTER A NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD?

FRENCH AIR-SCOUTS DIRECTING THE MOVEMENTS OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The sentiments of the American paper, however, are apparently not shared by its English contemporary *The Aeroplane* (London, September 30), which, under the heading "A Horrible Suggestion," writes thus of Mr. Wells's proposed "order":

"The final example of inhumanity—for to-day anyhow—is Mr. H. G. Wells's horrible proposition that there should be an order of knighthood for aviators. . . . . .

"That is Mr. Wells's idea exprest in an article which contains some sense and a lot of nonsense, culminating with this super-nonsense. There is an old proverb about silk purses and the auricular appendages of feminine pork which makes one fear that Mr. Wells's early days behind a counter lead him to place a false value on a title, despite his own reference to provincial mayors and party helpers. There might be a special clasp to the regulation war-medal, or even a special medal, for those who have destroyed an enemy's aircraft, but the idea of a title for a job which is all in the day's work is absurd. It is even doubtful whether any special recognition is advisable, for it might lead young and ambitious pilots to neglect their legitimate work of scouting for the more profitable job of chasing hostile aircraft. I am all in favor of a generous pension for the dependents of those killed in action, whether in the air or on the ground, and good service should be rewarded by mention in dispatches and special promotion, but the idea of a special title is nauseating."

BRITISH IRE AT TRADE OBITUARIES

TRADE PAPERS in Great Britain take exception to the preparations made by American men of affairs to capture the world's business while their European brothers are engaged in cutting each other's throats. This division of the estate while the corpse is still lively, they regard as bordering upon lack of decorum. "All this talk about our being paralyzed," asserts *The Electrical Review* (London, September 25) with some asperity, "is utterly mistaken." The Germans may indeed be knocked out from a business point of view, but Britons, we are assured, are still able to put up a good trade fight and will not give up the world's markets to their American cousins without a struggle. Says the paper just named, in its editorial columns:

"Singular views have gained currency among our American cousins with regard to the European War, especially in respect of the position of the British nation. We have already quoted some passages from *The Electrical World*, which indicate that our contemporary regards us, industrially speaking, as *hors concours*, and philanthropically calls upon American manufacturers to come to the aid of the neutral nations which can no longer obtain electrical goods and apparatus from the European sources upon which they have hitherto relied. In the same issue Dr. Louis Bell, who is so well acquainted with Europe that he ought to know better, states that the United States is 'the only nation upon which war has not laid the hand that strangles.' He remarks that the war 'removes from the ranks of labor every workman of active years who is not absolutely needed to provide material of war in every country having compulsory military service.' But it is not true even in such countries. The *Vorwärts*, apparently the only German paper that publishes unpleasant facts, estimates that at least a third of the workingmen in all the large towns in Germany are unemployed, and the number is increasing. Germany's export trade has been arrested by our Navy—but ours has not; we are at liberty to supply goods to the whole of the world that is not at war. 'So far as active commercial work goes,' says Dr. Bell, 'one may as well reckon

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

every door as closed in all the warring Continental countries'; but, happily, we are not Continental, and he recognizes that 'such residuum of the British works as may be able to keep up activity . . . will hold up with fair success' since England controls the seas and possesses freedom of transportation. Dr. Bell concludes that the electrical trade of South America will turn to the United States as the only large source of supplies remaining, and urges that the United States should not provide loans for the promotion of bloodshed, but save up its capital 'for the promotion of the world's [*sic*] industry when peace comes at last.' Other articles in *The Electrical World* are devoted to a study of trade conditions in South America, which certainly seems to be the prize that the United States has its eye on.

"*The Engineering Magazine* for September similarly harps upon 'America's opportunity in an Old-World catastrophe,' and publishes a 'war map of the world,' showing how small a proportion is left open to peaceful commerce. To arrive at this result, not only the European countries, but the whole of the British Empire and all Africa are shaded to show that they are affected by the war—as if Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, and the rest were under martial law!

"We grieve to prick this brilliant bubble, but it is our painful duty to point out to the United States, and incidentally—more important in effect—to all the consuming countries of the world outside Europe, that we are not out of the running. We are giving of the best of our young manhood to the war, it is true, but our manufactories are not idle, our export trade is not strangled, our hands are not tied. We are ready and willing to fill orders for all kinds of electrical machinery and apparatus, cables, lamps, batteries—we want good prices for our wares, but we will supply good value. Our motors are not like the German motors, rated at 5 horse-power and fit to work at 3; our cables are of quality unexcelled. We are at war not only with the sword, but also with the order-book, and we look to all friendly and neutral nations to buy from us the things that they used to purchase from our present enemies. We can make them and we can transport them, and all this talk about our being paralyzed is utterly mistaken. We do not say it is deliberately false, but it is untrue all the same."

DR. CHARLES DAVISON,

Who fastens broken bones together with pegs of bone.

DANGERS OF FACE-POWDER—Face-powder has its dangers as well as gun-powder, so we are assured by a writer in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago, October). Says this magazine:

"For several years occasional cases have come under the observation of oculists in which the patients, invariably women, complain of vision being blurred, inability to use the eyes for any length of time, and severe itching of the lids. The slightest rubbing of the lids produces a marked redness of the eyes and only aggravates the itching. In severe cases, the lids are frequently swollen from constant rubbing. There is a sticky, elastic secretion which, when being removed, pulls out in long strings. Microscopic examination of the secretion reveals masses of what appear to be crystals. Until recently no satisfactory explanation of the presence of these crystals in the eye has been given. Secretion taken from the eyes of two sisters suffering from this peculiar complaint were submitted to the professor of pathology of one of the university medical schools, who found that the crystals came from rice face-powder. Seven other patients in which the same symptoms and microscopic conditions were found, all used the same make of face-powder. When the powder is applied to the face with a puff a portion of the fine dust is driven upward and lodges on the moist eyeball. The rice powder in the presence of the tears then becomes mucilaginous in character and is not washed from under the eyelids. The powder produces the irritation, which is aggravated by rubbing. Those who use a chamois-skin in applying the powder are less liable to cause the fine dust to arise, which probably accounts for the condition not being found in every woman using face-powder. The condition is quickly relieved by flushing the eye with boric-acid solution. The irritation rapidly disappears when the eyes are kept washed out with a soothing eye-wash."

SPLICING BROKEN BONES WITH BONE

WHAT is said to be the only real novelty in the treatment of fractures for the last six thousand years has just been introduced by Dr. Charles Davison, of Chicago. Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, who describes the improvement in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 10), says that Egyptian mummies with broken bones in splints, just like those in use to-day, have been found by explorers. In this kind of bone-setting the surgeon must work "sight unseen," which was an advantage in the olden days, because then an open wound meant sure infection by floating bacteria. With modern surgical methods this danger is no longer present, so that it is possible to expose the bone and splice it intelligently. That is to say, goes on Dr. Hirshberg, by freeing the flesh and bones of all danger from germs, the surgeon may now do wonders with broken bones, instead of dallying and delaying with jackets, casts, and splints. We read:

"When the young and dashing surgeons defied medical standpattism and officious inactivity by the proposal to actually cut into every broken bone and literally to stitch it together as you would a mattress or a split skirt, some of them were ejected from medical societies or otherwise pestered or interfered with.

"Yet the curious part of it all is the fact that no physician thought of this sooner. There they were sawing open the skull, pasting up the brain, gluing together torn nerves, basting the macerated appendix, and doing odd jobs on all the internal structures of your melancholy anatomy, with never a thought of danger to you, yet they forgot the ribs, the shoulder-blade, the funny-bone, and the housemaid's cracked knee.

"Comes now Prof. Charles Davison, the distinguished surgeon of the Illinois University Hospital, Chicago, with an ultra-modern and supernovel way in which to hurry the healing of the hurt humerus, leg-bones, shin-bones, or any other bone.

"When a simple fracture of a long bone is fixt by splints as physicians do, and have done for millenniums, the internal bone-marrow begins to help to form a plug between the broken ends to hold them in place. In the physiologic way of healing the bone, this internal, natural splint, says Professor Davison, is the mainspring and stronghold of the newly formed bone.

"If this method of living tissue were imitated by the surgeon, according to the excellent results obtained by the Chicago surgeon, broken bones would be as snug and tightly healed very quickly instead of incapacitating the victim for from six to twelve weeks.

"Your earning power and efficiency would be vastly increased, and broken limbs would be quickly forgotten.

"Professor Davison has succeeded in effecting this very thing. If you break your arm, wrist, ankle, leg, or what not, and fall into the hands of a skilled surgeon such as Dr. Davison, he will do as he describes of a number of recently and rapidly recovered patients, namely, cut open the parts, go right down to the bone, and insert pegs of your own or frozen bone saved for just such emergencies, as a 'couple' between the broken parts.

"Six patients with fractures of one sort and another of the elbow, forearm, thigh, hip, and other sections of the skeleton had the broken bones thus 'sewed together.' Pegs or splinters of bone were taken or 'sliced off' from bones nearby, and these were inserted into the middle or marrowy parts of the fractured segments.

"Thus, almost instantly, without the tardy methods of nature, but by the artifice of Professor Davison, those with broken legs

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who would have been laid up, as is now generally true, for two months or thereabout, were up and walking upon the broken leg in from three to four weeks.

"This discovery is a vast advance even upon sewing up the broken ends. In the latter step, which is also a progressive one over the old way, the bone is held nicely in place by the stitches, but there is no support for new bone to hasten the restoration to normal.

"In Dr. Davison's procedure, the basis is there in the form of a splint that can be used as food, soil, support, and first aid. Moreover, it becomes a part of and is fused with the new bone."

THE INNOCENCE OF "BAD" PLUMBING

WHAT we used to call "bad" plumbing is now, it appears, not nearly so bad as it used to be painted, being objectionable only so far as it fails to fulfil its primary office of removing waste in an inoffensive manner. The idea that it can cause disease by allowing noxious gas to escape into houses is now scouted by sanitarians. The public, however, while slow to learn, is also slow to forget. If took a long time for hygienists to saturate us with the fear of "sewer-gas," and it will apparently take a still longer time to dissipate that fear. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) laments that it is still enshrined in the laws of several States, and that the plumbers themselves appear to encourage it. We read:

"It is a little disconcerting to find that typhoid fever can still be complacently attributed to bad plumbing. When we read that 'insufficient laws regulating plumbing and sanitation in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia are largely responsible for the high typhoid rate and the prevalence of other diseases in the two States and the District,' and again that 'much of the fever and other forms of disease with which the health authorities are constantly wrestling is caused by noxious gases and vapors emanating from neglected or defective pipes in the homes of the people,' we are inclined to rub our eyes and ask ourselves if the education of the community is really proceeding at the pace we sometimes like to believe. The assertions quoted above, however, were reported as made at the Association of Plumbers, Gas-fitters and Steam-fitters which recently met in Richmond, Va., and not at a convention of health officers or physicians.

"It is hardly necessary to point out that typhoid fever—or any other fever—is not caused by bad smells, and that the small quantity of the gases of decomposition found in well-ventilated sewers has never been proved to exert any injurious effect whatever on health. . . . Disease germs are not found in sewer-air; indeed, it is difficult on physical grounds to see how they could get there. The 'noxious gases and vapors,' so dear to the plumber's imagination, are conspicuous by their absence in all perfectly constructed sewer systems, as every visitor to the great sewers of Paris and other modern cities well knows. 'Defective plumbing' has about as much relation to public health as any other mechanical defect in house construction."

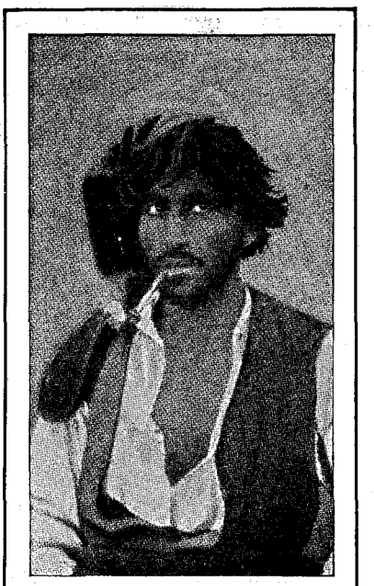
SYRIAN CHARM AGAINST THE EVIL EYE.

It is further charged by *The Journal* that city ordinances regarding plumbing are drawn with no uniformity in America, and that what is required in one city may be prohibited in another. High authorities, we are told, maintain that the system of modern house-plumbing which is made legally obligatory on house-builders in many places entails a large, needless, and altogether unjustifiable expense. This barrier of cost prevents progress toward better sanitation, we are told, and "is a harm, not a help, to public health." Therefore,

"If the plumbing interests really wish to aid the hygienic welfare of the community, they can best do this, not by insisting on still more complicated devices and 'inspections,' but by simplifying and cheapening the cost of installing and maintaining the pipes and fixtures essential for carrying off the house wastes in a speedy and inoffensive manner. Finally, let us ask this question: To what extent do the plumbing ordinances in our American cities represent the prevailing opinion of public health experts and trained health officials, and to what extent do they represent the efforts of commercially interested individuals or organizations to entrench themselves behind the active if not always well-informed desire of the people to safeguard the public health?"

THE EVIL EYE

BELIEF IN THE "EVIL EYE" may cause actual physical illness, but this is due to the belief, not to the eye itself, so we are told by Dr. S. Seligmann, writing in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart, September 15). Such a belief is only the third and last stage of a malady named by the doctor "ophthalmophobia," or "fear of the eye." In the first stage, the victim merely feels worried when any one looks at him fixedly; in the second, this feeling induces him to shun the company of his fellow men; in the third, he becomes actually ill, and is then apt to attribute his illness to a physical influence exerted by the gaze of some particular person. Writes Dr. Seligmann:



A NEAPOLITAN WITH THE EVIL EYE, Whose glance, to a victim of "opthalmophobia" carries menace and death.

"There is a common, but little noticed phenomenon which we shall call 'fear of the eye,' or ophthalmophobia. Its lowest stage is well known; it consists of the fact that many persons dislike exceedingly to be gazed at long and searchingly. . . . Timid persons are easily imprest by a 'high and mighty' look—and children especially are affected as well by reproachful and sad looks. Even an adult who is not particularly sensitive can not avoid a similar sensation. . . . He can not help thinking that the person gazing at him has seen something that is out of order; that either his hat is not on straight, or that a button is off, or that his boots are dirty.

"This first kind of ophthalmophobia is quite harmless and can at best be compared with the fear of blushing. Much more unpleasant for those concerned is the second grade. The person affected then strives to shelter himself from the gaze of strangers. Whenever he is in company or on the street and exposed to the gaze of the crowd, or even of a single person, he experiences a painful feeling of embarrassment and discomfort. He has cold hands and palpitation of the heart, the perspiration stands on his forehead, his limbs begin to tremble, his thoughts grow confused, and he becomes, as it were, powerless.

"There is one part of the body whose examination is especially painful to him—the face; and particularly the eye. Looks that are directed toward his eyes, and meet his own gaze, seem unbearable.

"The natural consequence of this unrest and fear is that the person who feels it takes care never to meet the look of another if he can help it. . . . This kind of ophthalmophobia can develop into illusion. One such patient saw always, even with closed lids, an eye in front of him, gazing at him sternly. . . . Sometimes this condition is aggravated by complication with other physical defects. . . . . .

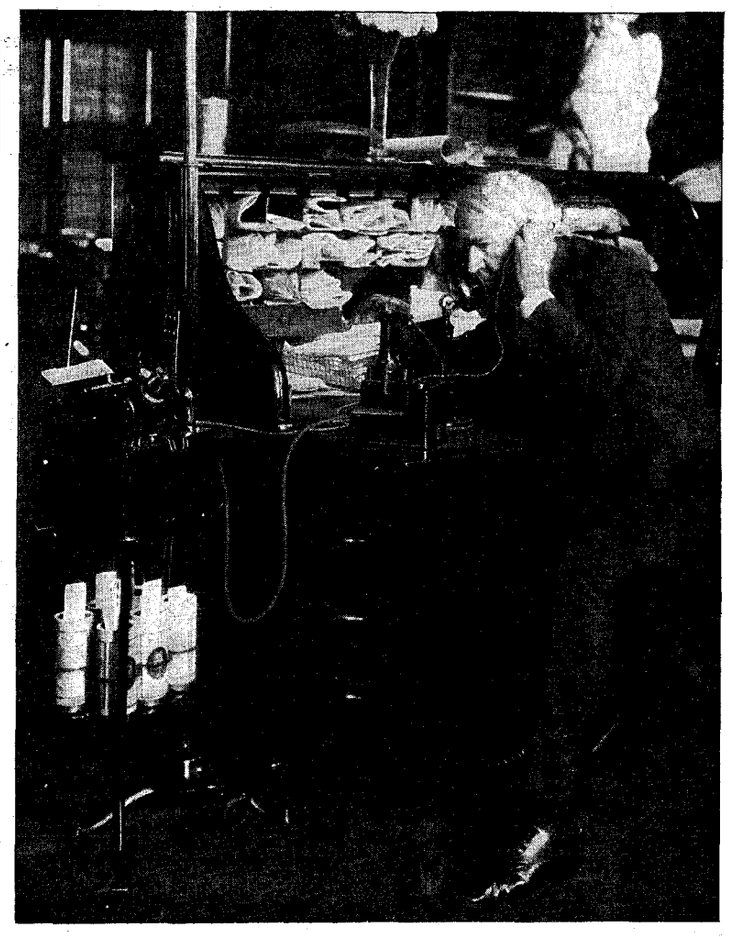
"The third grade of ophthalmophobia appears when through

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fear of the eye real physical illness of any kind is brought on. . . . Here we have the belief in the power of the 'evil eye.'

"There is no doubt that through the fear of such an eye actual illnesses may be brought on—namely, any that may be due to suggestion. Only, those who believe in the evil eye make the error of ascribing these maladies not to the fear of it, but to the eye itself."

How, then, did the belief in the wizardry of the eye originally arise? It is closely connected, Dr. Seligmann thinks, with the idea, once universal, and still held by the ignorant, that sight is the result of radiation proceeding from the eye to the object seen, instead of being caused by light reflected from the object to the eye. The eye being regarded as "the window of the soul," malevolence, if it resides in the soul, naturally proceeds thence along the "rays of sight" and produces its effects in the objects or persons upon whom the evil glance is bent. Whoever believes thus is, of course, frightened by a gaze that he considers to be evil, and the maladies due to suggestibility may follow. Fortunately they can be also cured by suggestion, hence the favorable results of "white magic" of all kinds, including especially amulets. These really do ward off the effects of the evil eye, since, as these effects are due to suggestion, anything that will cause a counteracting suggestion will prevent the injurious action. Those who do not believe in the evil eye, however, do not need the amulet, and hence its use has fallen off as mankind has advanced in the paths of civilization.—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.



Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

THE TELESCRIBE "LISTENING-IN."

Thomas A. Edison in the act of telephoning and having the conversation recorded on a phonograph. He has placed the receiver of the desk-telephone in the socket of the telescribe, so-called, while he holds to his ear a receiver belonging to the telescribe.

A TELEPHONE WITH A MEMORY

DEVICES for making a telephone "remember" what is said to it have been available for many years, but have never been commercially successful. The telescribe, an instrument of this type recently devised by Thomas A. Edison, is said to be both simple and practical. A little desk-instrument is used by means of which one of the parties to the telephone talk may record the conversation on a phonograph cylinder. According to a description of the use of the telescribe appearing in *The Iron Age* (New York), the receiver of the regular desk-telephone is first removed from the hook and placed in the socket of the telescribe. Then the user, we are told,

"Takes up a small receiver, which is part of the telescribe, and gives his call to the exchange, while starting and stopping the dictating machine by means of two small buttons on the telescribe in order to record the conversation between pauses or delays, thus avoiding any waste of running the wax cylinder meanwhile. Both sides of the telephone conversation are recorded, including all evidence of the central operator's voice in making connection. The telescribe, it is believed, will place the use of the telephone in a more serious light in business. After a conversation, the dictator will turn to his dictating machine and confirm his message in the usual manner covering the general understanding. . . . The wax records may, it is explained, be retained indefinitely for reference."

THE LIGHTNING-ROD DEFENDED

THE OLD-FASHIONED lightning-rod agent has been so thoroughly discredited that he has been well-nigh driven out of business—a good example of the way in which a flourishing industry may be wiped out by too little attention to square dealing. The theory on which the use of the rod is based is perfectly sound, and modern science has so amplified it and made it more precise that it is now possible to furnish protection to almost any building. But the rapacious agent of a score of years ago, with his worthless devices badly put up and with poor ground-connection, or none at all, succeeded at last in convincing most of us that the whole scheme of lightning-protection by rods was based on fraud. Some data collected recen ly by two Canadian professors show that this is by no means the case. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, October 8) under the caption, "Ben Franklin Vindicated":

"The decline in popularity of lightning-rods, following the pernicious activity of rascally agents, left a stain on the scientific reputation of the great and wise Ben Franklin, who developed this protection against thunder-bolts. Scientists have stoutly defended the value of such equipment, if well put up, but, nevertheless, practical men, often speaking from bitter experience, have maintained continuously for generations that the rods have proved worse than useless.

"Two valiant defenders of the faith, Profs. J. B. Reynolds and W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, not contented with the inconclusive deadlock of theory and claimed fact, set out to find the truth—in practicable demonstrable form. For ten years, first one and then the other industriously collected all possible information about buildings reported struck by lightning in Ontario. At the end of this time (1910), they had data on 599 buildings struck by lightning. Of this number struck, 317, or 53.6 per cent., were burned, but only eighteen of the buildings struck, or 3 per cent., had rods, and only three of these, or 16.6 per cent., of the protected buildings were burned. Having these interesting but incomplete figures, the investigators desired to know further the number and experience with unrodded buildings in the Province, so that they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

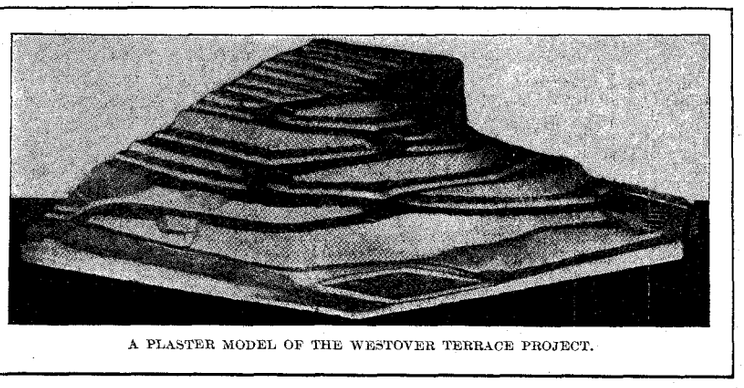
might complete their case—reasoning that if rods neither prevented nor induced strokes the ratio of damaged to undamaged structures in the unprotected risks would be of the same order of magnitude as in the rodded.

"Great difficulty was found in securing the desired data. Eventually, however, the Provincial mutual insurance companies were interested in the studies, and reports covering about a fourth of the Province were secured after some delay. These showed that 21 per cent. of the insured farm buildings were rodded, and that of all those struck only 1½ per cent. were rodded. Out of 7,000 unprotected buildings, 37 were struck; out of 7,000 protected ones, only two were struck. Therefore, 35 were saved out of 37 expected to be struck, or a probable protection of 94.5 per cent., and that with uninspected rod-construction."

Professor Day visited Iowa and Michigan to inspect the insurance reports and methods of protection there. In Iowa, he found that the claims paid for lightning damage in eight years amounted to $4,464 on rodded buildings and $341,065 on unprotected ones. Apparently for each dollar paid on rodded risks $76 was paid on unrodded. The rods were not inspected, and some of the losses probably were due to poor construction. Even so, the protection shown was 98.7 per cent. In Michigan, one mutual company insuring only rodded and inspected buildings, in four years paid $32 claims on $55,172,075 risk. Another mutual company taking both protected and ordinary risks paid $32,269 in claims on a total of $59,567,272 in the same period. The loss was practically all on unprotected buildings aggregating $47,753,818 in value of risks. Comparing the two companies, for each $1 damage on protected buildings there seemed to be paid $1,168 on unprotected ones—an obvious protection of 99.9 per cent. All this and more is set forth at length in a recent bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. To quote again:

"Regarding the technique of the rod-construction so successfully employed in these States, it is of interest to know that, where knowledge was available, there appeared to have been used more or less of an approach to a cage of conductors about the building. The rods were fastened both close to and away from buildings, but without insulators. Deeply buried ground-plates and rods were found, and where these groundings proved defective there invariably developed disaster.

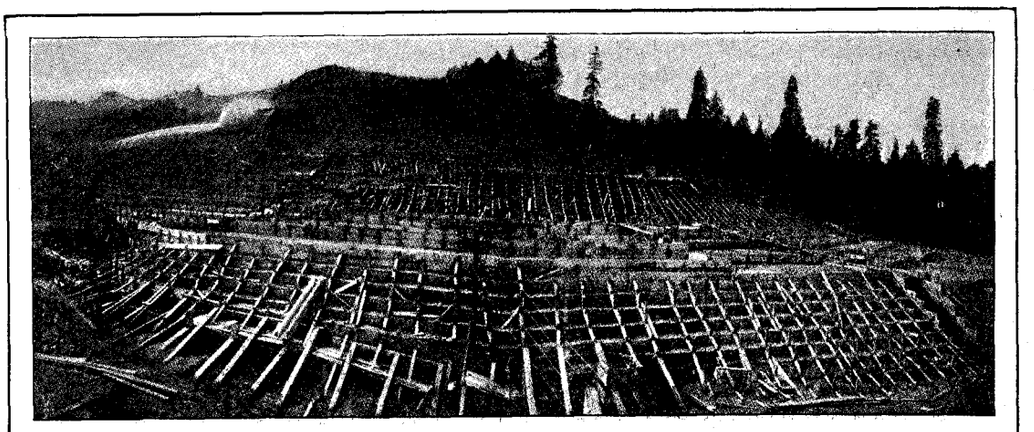
"The worthlessness of the old lightning-rods, of course, was the fault of the loquacious fly-by-night agent who carelessly put up his cheap affairs, gathered his money, and disappeared."



A PLASTER MODEL OF THE WESTOVER TERRACE PROJECT.

CARVING A HILLSIDE INTO HOME SITES

WHAT is perhaps the most comprehensive service ever rendered by engineering to city-planning, at least for residential purposes, is the recent carving of a scenic residence district out of an inaccessible hillside in Portland, Oregon, by sluicing and terracing. As may be seen from the photograph of the plaster model, reproduced herewith, the hill has been carved by hydraulic methods into an irregular series of terraces connected by a serpentine boulevard that winds from foot to summit. From this branch out lateral streets. Owing to the constant ascent to the summit and the doubling back and forth of the main boulevard, the difference in elevation between the lower and upper sides of the blocks is in some cases as high as ninety feet. This difference in elevation is taken up by the construction of terraces. Says R. M. Overstreet, of Portland, who writes of this achievement in *The Engineering Record* (New York):



METHOD OF BUILDING WESTOVER TERRACES BY MEANS OF SHEER-BOARDS AND SLUICING.

"The work ranks as one of the largest pieces of hydraulic excavation in the country and has attracted attention of engineers from all localities. The estimated quantity in the original plan was 3,310,000 cubic yards, but changes made since that time have reduced the estimate of earthwork to 2,854,000. . . . The materials composing the hill are clay and gravel. . . . The gravel was overlaid with a top soil of from six to twenty feet of clay, but no gravel was encountered above an elevation of 456 feet above the river. Had the gravel and clay been intermixed, the carrying capacity of the water would have been greater, and the construction of the terrace fills would have been greatly simplified."

The water with which the "carving" was done was furnished by four big centrifugal pumps, drawing their supply from a lake at the foot of the hill. The method used in forming the terraces is that known as "sheer-board construction," and is thus described:

"The slopes are carried up by a series of small bulkheads or sheer-boards. . . . The first row of sheer-boards is placed at the line of intersection of the slope with the ground; the second, third, and subsequent rows of sheer-boards are placed as the embankment rises, each line being spaced according to the design slope. . . . After depositing its load the water is taken off the fill through spill-ways, which are located at convenient points. . . . . .

"During June and July, 1911, a 5½ x 6-foot tunnel was driven through the hill on the west of the property to carry material out to the gulch for filling. . . . When running in the gravel material the flumes at the discharge end had to be extended every few days, as the gravel would pile up and not spread around, and it was necessary to level off the gravel fill with steam-shovel and cars. When running in clay the material would flow for 800 to 1,000 feet, making a fill as level as a table."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS - AND - ART

GERMAN REPORT ON ART DESTRUCTION

IN A CASUAL INSPECTION the damage done at Louvain by the invading Germans will seem much greater than the actuality, so the statement of the commission issued by the German Governor-General of Brussels assures the world. The duty of protecting Belgian art treasures was imposed upon this body of men, and their report traverses the ground passed over by the conquering forces, and a careful estimation of the ensuing damage is attempted. Church after church in Louvain, the town hall, the library, and whatever noteworthy possessions the city has or had were examined, and, so says the report, "all lovers of art will rejoice to hear that, with the exception of the library, not only practically everything has been saved, but, barring the buildings themselves, everything is in faultless condition." In several papers this report may be read, and it continues in this vein:

"All these art treasures have been gathered into the town hall, and are under the strictest surveillance of the Commandant.

"As regards the buildings, the town hall is entirely untouched. The Church of St. Peter shows serious injuries of the roof and slight holes in the vaulted ceiling; St. Michael's Church, with its magnificent baroque façade; St. Jacob's Church, with its fine sacristy, and the well-known Chapel of St. Hubert, and the Church of St. Gertrude, with one of the most beautiful late-Gothic choir-stalls in Belgium, have not sustained the slightest damage. The façade of the beautiful library is seriously damaged, but can beyond doubt be restored.

"One-sixth of the city has been entirely destroyed. This comprises the whole of the railroad street, the buildings on the Place du Peuple, and the houses around the town hall and the Church of St. Peter. The last-named houses were purposely dynamited by our brave miners, hastily summoned by the Commandant, in order to prevent the town hall from catching fire.

"I repeat that all art treasures and church possessions have been saved. This is due mainly to the efforts of Lieutenant Thelemann, Councilor in the Railroad Ministry, who, together with a subaltern officer, a student of art history, saved the contents of St. Peter's Church, whose upper part was in flames.

"The wonderful paintings of Dierick Bouts, 'The Last Supper,' and the 'Martyrdom of St. Erasmus,' have not sustained the least injury. The buildings destroyed, from which shots fell, were homes of well-to-do burghers, but without artistic value.

"In Liége we visited all the churches and art collections. The Church of St. Jacob, a magnificent late-Gothic edifice, with its handsomely painted, groined vaulting, and its gorgeous decoration recalling the Moresque style, has remained untouched, and it is especially gratifying to find that the stained-glass windows, among the finest in the world, have been preserved.

"The same is also the case with all the other churches—St. Paul's, St. Martin's, the Church of the Holy Cross, St. John's, St. Denis, and whatever there is of smaller churches and chapels. In St. Paul's a projectile damaged a window-casement very slightly, cutting also a hardly perceptible hole in a modern pane of glass; none of the incomparable Renaissance windows of the church shows, as mentioned before, the slightest trace of destruction.

"The imposing treasury of St. Paul's, with its famous golden expiatory gift of Charles the Bold, donated after the destruction of Liége in 1468, and the important Gothic reliquary of St. Lambert rest untouched in their chest. All the museums of Liége, foremost among them the Musée d'Ansembourg, which we inspected under the leadership of its director, are in precisely the same condition as before the war. All necessary instructions, with a view to guarding against theft, have been given.

"On our way back we stopt, in spite of a heavy downpour, at Huy. There we were mainly interested in the Church of Notre Dame, with its beautiful Bethlehem portal in early Gothic style, and the handsome rose-window. The four reliquary chests formerly in the church treasury had been, according to the statements of the priests, sent to Antwerp."

From "The Sketch," London.

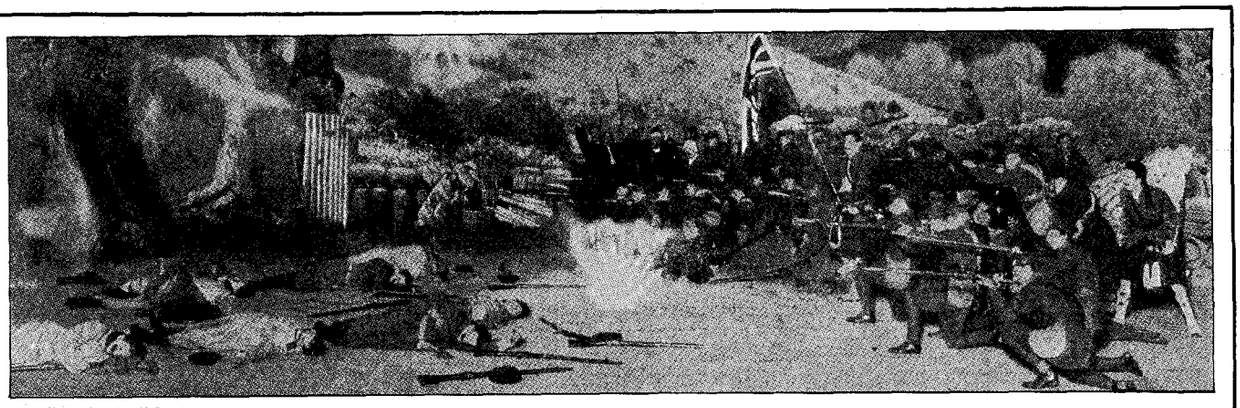
FRANK BRANGWYN'S WAR-POSTER.

In underground stations and on the London hoardings this poster appears alongside the call for recruits.

A German article answering the world's protests against the destruction of art is called "We Barbarians and the Cathedral at Reims." Its author is Prof. Richard Hamann, of Marburg, and as a protest against the charge of Germany's insensibility to the charms of French art he tells in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (translated by the New York *Evening Post*) of some of the German archeologists and art historians who are under its spell:

"A young scholar, Ernst Gall, already known as one of the best authorities on the subject, has found skilful expression for the rôle of Normandy as the progenitor of Gothic art. He is now either being trained for military service against France or is already in the field. Wilhelm Pinder, the editor of the 'Deutsche Dome und der deutsche Barock,' has shown in two

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From "The Graphic," London.

THE STAGE STIRRING BRITISH WAR SENTIMENT.

An episode from "England Expects," by Seymour Hicks and Edward Knoblauch, now running in London.

authoritative treatises how much the rhythm of Normanic art has influenced his style. He is now an officer in the field. The foremost student of French miniatures, Count Vitzthum, was on the point of writing a history of medieval plastic art, including that of France, when called to his colors. None of the many students who to-day busy themselves with the medieval art of Germany entered upon their work without first casting a glance at the monuments of France and exploring the land of Gothic art. This autumn there were to have appeared, as a basis for a new edition of the 'Denkmäler, deutscher Kunst,' 4,000 views of French monuments of the Middle Ages. One of the scholars who accomplished this labor, amid great difficulties and even dangers—owing to the hostility of chauvinistic natives—was Dr. Jantzen, privat-docent at Halle. He is now likewise in the field, and is perhaps trembling, not only for the statues of the great cathedrals, but for every stone of the village churches confided to his care, churches so important to us for the study of the beginnings of Gothic art, and which certainly are more exposed to destruction than the great cathedrals."

Other stories that perhaps call for further authentication also show the spell that French art casts upon the Fatherland. The *Matin* (Paris) printed the charge of the Baroness de Baye that her château was plundered by the Crown Prince Frederich Wilhelm of some of its choicest art treasures. These are described by an English acquaintance of the Baroness as "one of the most important collections of art in private hands in Europe." This writer, Mr. Boyd Dawkins, says in the Manchester *Guardian:*

"It would be incredible were it not backed by her name. Her story is this: The Crown Prince spent two days during the battle of the Marne in the Château de Baye, and under his orders the glass cases in the museum were broken open and a selection made of the most valuable works of art, ranging from coins, jewels, gold and silver plate, to tapestry, pictures, and furniture, and including gifts from the Czar and Czarina. These were packed up and carried off, with the exception of a few cases left behind in the hurry of the German retreat. He himself, before leaving, trampled on the pictures of the Czar and Czarina that were in the chapel. This act of low brigandage follows close on the outrage by German officers in the Brussels Museum. They took by force the keys of the cases out of the pocket of the director and stole old lace and other works of art exhibited to the public. The unfortunate victim was ultimately packed off to Antwerp, where he arrived safely, but without money, which had been taken *en route* by German soldiers.

"Neither of these outrages can be excused on the ground of their being acts of war. Both show, equally with Louvain and Reims, the depths to which German civilization has been degraded by the Hohenzollerns and the military caste. The Crown Prince has stained the honor of his house by acting like the lowest camp-follower 'out for booty,' and has identified himself with the wrongs inflicted by the Imperial troops elsewhere on non-combatants.

"When the inevitable reckoning comes it will be our duty to see that the Crown Prince and his officers be made to return their plunder, and that the whole damage be made good at the expense of the German Government."

THE FATE OF THE "FREE-LANCE"

SAD HAVOC has been played by the war with many of the writers whose speculatings and pleadings have hitherto found a place in these columns. They must be regarded as among the luxuries of peace, for the stern necessities of war have driven them out of business. One hears it said by booksellers as well as newspaper-vendors that nothing is read but war news. The man that dealt for us with the graces and candors of letters and art is called the "free-lance." This "interesting, unobtrusive figure," as *The New Statesman* (London) calls him, passed from view in Fleet Street "almost as soon as the Kaiser brandished his naked sword in the eyes of Europe." This same journal plays with this victim of the new circumstances in the terms of current warfare, calls him a "harmless Uhlan or Cossack, foraging far to help the well-organized forces of the newspaper office." His occupation "presupposes normal times, and even then he knows more than most men of the ups and downs of life." At such times his portrait may be limned in these words:

"The free-lance is an errant cavalry man (or woman) attached to the great army corps of the Press, the pen his weapon, fancy or hard-won fact, a sense of order, and some knowledge of newspapers his complete equipment. Sometimes he is no more than a clever searcher after the unfamiliar or unexpected, his object, in general terms, the discovery of the fashion in which the other half lives. More often he thrives by his hobby. A fine taste in literature, a trained and delicate ear, a quick eye for harmonies in color and line, will make him a critic of books, music, art. He will stand between the masterpiece and the philistine and will promote the beginnings of appreciation. A ready response to the wonders of mechanism, coupled with some technical knowledge, will enable him to write about motor-cars and aeroplanes, teaching the young idea to scorch or fly. In friendly competition with all who seek to supply an open market he can only hold his own by dint of hard work and punctual service, but the true journalistic instinct, coupled with expert knowledge, makes him valuable to a world at peace, while for the saving of his soul he labors in spare hours at the making of books that are still-born or die in early days. He takes his life seriously.

"Few outside the ranks know how many and varied are the sources through which a living is earned. It may depend in large part upon the contribution of paragraphs to the provincial press through the office of the London editor; it may rely upon the hunt for a good news story or upon working up the historical and biographical incidents that will help to heighten the interest of the event of the hour."

This writer speaks of Fleet Street, London, the haunt of all pen-workers for the periodical press of England, but every great capital has its Fleet Street, and the same fate has likely overtaken (in our land alone, possibly, in less degree) the writers known as "free-lances." Britain has only been foremost in celebrating them as having joined the new army of unemployed. "Fleet Street has disbanded its regiment of free-lances," says *The New*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Statesman; "they are thrown aside as soldiers 'broke in the wars.'" We read:

"Several of the literary papers, so long their happy hunting-ground, are in difficulties; the weeklies and dailies have cut down their pages to balance their reduced advertising revenue, and all the space that is not required to satisfy the modest needs of advertisers is given to the war correspondent and to the strengthening of the great ideal of carrying on as usual. People do not wish to read about literature or art or music: if they do, they must curb their desire. There are no general topics for discussion; war holds the field; the military and naval correspondents write daily, for even if they have nothing to say, the public desires that they should say it. Magazines are using up old stock: reviews, always in a state of congestion, are less able than ever to consider suggestions. If the artist and the musician go hungry, what must they expect who write about art and music? If hunting, shooting, and football are partially in abeyance, who can spare a thought for the men who earned a living by commenting upon pastime? The editor is sorry; the board of management may recognize that certain obscure and unknown men no longer claim small checks; but, as the free-lance himself would be quick to admit, his trouble touches none save himself and a stray dependent or two.

"The long hand of philanthropic endeavor has been stretched in his direction; the sometime proprietor of a famous group of newspapers, a suffrage association, and perhaps one other body are minded to help. It is extremely likely that he will decline gracefully. He does not wear his heart upon his sleeve, and he has long known that his hold upon decent living was very slight. He made his choice and will abide by it. There are avenues leading to irregular employment; these he will explore. There are odd jobs for the illiterate; these he will perform. He may savor, not for the first time, the limited hospitality of Rowton House; he will sell to the bookseller who has so often taken his 'review copies' some of the more treasured volumes; he will suffer in body and spirit and sell the story of his sufferings for a guinea, if he can find a purchaser; and he will preserve his anonymity as aforetime. It is said that one great publishing house is buying freely still, tho at starvation rates. There will be a few for whom the pressure of circumstances is too heavy; they will sink and their places will know them no more; but the best class of free-lance, the man or woman with education and grit, will merely be badly 'stung,' as they say across the Atlantic, and will be found in the old place when the doors are flung open again and there is need of his work. Had the thunderbolt of war fallen from a stormy sky the free-lance might have been prepared; as it is, he will explain that in the last weeks of July he was at work and in the first week of August he was adrift. He gives no notice and receives none; it is his place to supply a want, and when that want passes he goes with it. Unfortunately, thrift is among the virtues he has overlooked—the circumstances of the journalistic life do not favor it; he is ever looking forward to the good time that is coming, or, intent upon the pursuit of life for life's sake, has regarded the saving of a part of scanty earnings as an uncalled-for sacrifice. There is a chance, too, that he may have a wife and a child or two, and in that case he will have found no means to save—the struggling professional man must needs buy his domestic joys in the highest market."

If the free-lance in England be a bachelor he might enlist perhaps, but few save the youngest are fit to do so, and most of these, we are told, have gone to serve in some capacity:

"Men of sedentary life can not turn in the neighborhood of middle age to serve their country in the field unless they started the season of manhood with training and have kept in touch with it since then. The crisis finds the free-lance little able to help others or to help himself. One asset alone remains to him, his self-respect, and he will struggle to keep this from the all-powerful grasp of the philanthropist. He wants work. Many stories could be told of the few weeks that have passed since war broke out, but a sense of proportion forbids. When thousands are suffering or about to suffer, no section of the public would care to advance any special claim for sympathy.

"Perhaps he will suffer more than most of the dispossest because of his imagination—a valuable asset when work is plentiful, a cruel handicap in bad times. All the buffets of Fleet Street have not availed to destroy a certain sensitiveness, and it is not well for a man to realize that nobody, in a little world for which he has striven conscientiously and to the best of a fair capacity, will wonder at his passing or trouble for his loss."

"ATROCITIES" OF THE NON-COMBATANT

THE BELGIAN ANCESTRY of Beethoven saves his music for Paris for the coming concert-season, we are told, tho nothing that is undisputably German can retain its foothold or gain a new admission. Beethoven will figure at the head of concerts of Belgian music. London, with inclinations in the same direction, is debating the question with itself of carrying its anti-Germanism into the arts. Even neutral Italy has foresworn "Parsifal." Mr. Max Reinhardt wondered what was to be the verdict of Germany on Shakespeare, of whose plays he has made a notable series of productions. The London *Times*, quoting German sources, gives this reply of Maximilian Harden:

"If only all stage questions were as simple as this! Of course, Shakespeare must be played now and in the future. We can in no way dissolve the ties which bind us to one of the chief ancestors of our German culture."

Professor Harnack, director of the Royal Library, is quoted as saying that Shakespeare belongs to the world and must be played, and, adds Max Liebermann:

"We must play him as the representative of the old England which would be ashamed of the pharisaical conduct of the present England, and in order to show that we have too much discrimination to mix chauvinism with such questions of culture."

German women are, however, emancipating themselves from the slavery of Paris fashions. A Berlin newspaper, unnamed, is quoted by *The North German Gazette*, to this effect:

"The present moment seems good for delivering Germany from the tutelage of those nations which dictate the fashions. But what shall the German style be? Hitherto only esthetes have had their say. But in future clothes must correspond to the highest hygienic costumes, but if this attempt to set the fashion has hitherto been unsuccessful, and the movement has been confined to a few school-teachers in small places, a deeper reason must be sought. Can the shape of the figure have something to do with it? On a well-built woman the reform clothing looks quite nice, but on short and thick women awful. If a successful hygienic-German style is to be created, it must follow modern experimental methods. At first, however, a number of persons experienced in the hygiene of clothing must meet together with clever male and female dressmakers, authorities in textiles, and artists, to lay down the essential requirements and to make experiments. But, whatever the result, it must be susceptible to variations, otherwise the new German style will be still-born."

The Berlin correspondent of *The Christian World* (London) tells of excited attempts to "purify the language" engaged in by nearly all classes of the people:

"Let us, they say, expunge the word 'gentleman' from the language, because it is English. And forthwith a hundred German philologists are at work seeking for an equivalent, and writing to the papers about their particular discoveries. Why should not Germans invent their own sports? Cricket, football, horse-racing, tennis, golf are the pastimes of the treacherous and perfidious Britons. Why can not Germans, it is asked, by the exercise of a little patient ingenuity, invent other games quite as good, and without the ineffable disgrace attached to them that they are British?

"Perhaps the height of patriotism run mad is reached by the movement for the invention of a German dress for the future. German men are to be freed from the thraldom of London, German women from the thraldom of Paris. The words 'fashion' and 'mode' are to be cut out of the language, and substitutes are to be found. We have scores of philosophic articles about the new dress and the ideals it is to embody, but nothing very tangible, nothing that is not obscure. We are only told that this dress is to be hygienic and German. Most of us have a dim impression of German hygienic clothing, and I am afraid none of us can regard it as artistic; but that is not our affair, unless their clothes are to form part of that 'Kultur' which they are attempting to impose on the rest of the world. I suggest that the professors, whose occupation in war-time is partly gone,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

might be employed to work out this idea of a hygienic and national German dress. Their efforts might lend a little gaiety to an otherwise somber world."

EUROPE REPUDIATED BY ASIA

JAPAN, through the eyes of one of her best-known poets, looks askance upon the warring West and feels that the door should be closed against her. To the Oriental, says Mr. Yone Noguchi, the European War "means the saddest downfall of the so-called Western civilization; our belief that it was builded on a higher and sounder footing than ours was at once knocked down and killed; we are sorry that we somehow overestimated its happy possibility, and were deceived and cheated by its superficial glory." In these words of depression Mr. Noguchi, who is the professor of English literature in the Keio University, Tokyo, writes to *The Nation* (New York). He has a considerable acquaintance with Western life, having lived both in the United States and England. He gives expression to the East's strong repudiation of an ideal after what seems to them a betrayal:

From "The Graphic," London.

SAVING THE PRIDE OF ANTWERP.

Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," the great altar-piece in the Antwerp Cathedral, removed from fears for its safety.

"We now see that it was merely a mirage or optical illusion of a thing which, in its truest sense, never existed; or, if it ever existed, it was simply a changed form or crafty masquerading of an avaricious instinct of primitive barbarism. The Western people, with all sorts of colleges and institutions in their most advanced order, are, after all, like their naked friends in far-away Asia or Africa, as it proves now, only a hungry piece of flesh, who, to use a Japanese saying, has just three more hairs than a monkey; certainly we inhuman beings (who says human beings?) were made, not by the sure intentions, but by the caprice of God. How can you believe, when you see them throwing a cannon-ball, trampling on the killed people, that they are the human beings who could love trees and birds, and say, as Browning once said:

> God's in His Heaven—
> All's right with the world?

"During the last forty long years, the Western poets, preachers, and philosophers have been singing and writing on the general peace and brotherhood, and every church striking its holy bell on every Sunday and Christmas Eve, whose heavenly music was, to use Robert Bridges's graceful lines,

> Angels' song comforting as the comfort of Christ
> When he spake tenderly to his sorrowful flock.

And what is the result of their forty years' toil? We see only the rivers colored by blood, and a huge mountain made in a single night with human corpses. Where's the peace and brotherhood dreamed by their innocent minds? Who can deny when I say that the Western people, when they are so strong and savage, are the sure believers in Machiavellism? When they preached peace, it was only at the time when they could not practise that barbarous policy; those forty years of peace were only a sort of truce. It was never a peace for peace's sake, but the time of preparation or suspension of hostilities in the interim from one war to another.

"We Japanese fought two wars in the last twenty years in the East; and we were given the unwelcome name of warlike nation, and often placed, as a result, in many international difficulties. We have been looked upon as a dangerous element, particularly by the Americans, who sent us peace envoys on several occasions; it was their stupidity not to think that their own West, as I said before, with all sorts of advanced colleges and institutions, was still more dangerous than the East where Confucius's analects are not a dead language. Confucius's teaching is that we should recompense injury with justice, kindness with kindness; and his doctrine is, the book says, to be true to the principles of our nature and the benevolent exercise of them to others. Even when we, as a people or nation, could not strictly observe his teaching, we believe that we never acted aggressively. It was the German Emperor who drew a picture calling us Yellow Peril, when we won a fight from China; if we had been a yellow peril, as he said, it meant only against the white race of the West. But what that German Emperor is doing now is, certainly, a mighty peril against all the humanities of the whole world. We have a proverb saying that what the superior person loves would be loved more by the inferior people; what result will come from the example shown by the so-called most advanced first-class nation or nations of the West? What would happen if many second-rate or third-rate countries in Asia or anywhere else might imitate the Western example? The present downfall of the Western civilization means more than you and I suppose. It is not too much to say that the present European War is the beginning of the dark age of the whole world. We Orientals will insist in future not to believe whatever high philosophy on love or peace or humanity the Western scholars and theologians might write. We Japanese are glad at least to have a country in a far-away East, not in the West. I have been losing for some long while my own respect toward the West and her own civilization."

Mr. Noguchi has but lately been in London writing letters to the English papers giving his impressions after a number of years' absence. Now he says:

"My recent Western journey, which was concluded only a few weeks ago, confirmed me that the so-called dynamic European civilization was all against the Asiatic belief, that is to say, Confucius's teaching that we 'should have no foregone conclusion, no arbitrary predeterminations, no obstinacy, and no egoism.' Confucius says: 'He who aims to be a man of complete virtue, in his food does not seek to gratify his appetite, nor in his dwelling-place does he seek the appliances of ease; he is earnest in what he is doing, and careful in his speech; he frequents the company of men of principle that he may be rectified.' When I knew that the Western civilization was more or less founded on individualism and often egoism and self-satisfaction, I thought that the social community of the West was less harmonious and loving; and when one does not respect the others, there will be only one thing to come, that is fight, in action or silence. I have seen enough proof that the Western life was not a kind to lead one to soul's content and peacefulness, but always to disturbance and pain. Having much dissatisfaction with the Western life, I returned to a country whose immediate, most important determination should be a refusal to the Western invasion."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE ENGLISH THEOLOGIANS' REPLY

THE "RETORT COURTEOUS" is what the English churchmen maintain they offer to the German theologians' defense of their nation's warfare. At the same time they express themselves as filled with "amazement that those who occupy the positions held by the signatories of this appeal should commit themselves to a statement of the political causes of the war which departs so strangely from what seems to us to be the plain facts of this grave hour in European history."

Copyrighted, 1914, by "Puck Publishing Co.," by permission.

A WAYSIDE SHRINE.

—Crawford in *Puck*.

They complain, moreover, that the "most salient of the facts out of which the war has arisen" has received no mention at all. The appeal of the German clergy was treated in our issue of October 10, and the reply by the British now naturally follows. The signatories to this document declare that it has been no light thing for them to give assent to the action of the Government of their country in this matter. But the facts in the case as they know them give them no other choice. Upon these facts they rest their assured conviction that "for men who desire to maintain the paramount obligation of fidelity to plighted word, and the duty of defending weaker nations against violence and wrong, no possible course was open" but that which England took. The document then rehearses the main facts of the diplomatic negotiations already well known, and the treaty agreements by which the neutrality of Belgium was supposed to be guaranteed, and adds these final conclusions:

"The facts thus recited are, in our belief, incontestable. We can only suppose, incredible as it seems, that those honorable and gifted men who signed the German Appeal were unaware of the obligations by which we were bound, and also of the story of the negotiations. A violation of such promises on our part would have been an act of basest perfidy.

"When we turn to the generalities which the document contains about German thought and polity and plans, we seek in vain for any reference to the teaching of such writers as Treitschke and Bernhardi.

"Does it mean that those who have signed the German Appeal regard those leaders and teachers as negligible, or that their own opposition to what those widely read books contain is so well known as to need no assertion? We can not tell. But the facts of the hour, as set forth in the summary which we have given above, correspond so clearly with what is inculcated and driven home in those writings that we at least find it impossible to separate the one from the other.

"Again, we can not pass in silence the statement of the manifesto that 'unnamable horrors have been committed against Germans living peaceably abroad.' We do not know to what the signatories refer in this general statement; but we may be permitted to speak of what is within our personal knowledge. Peaceful and well-disposed Germans in this country are being treated with all possible consideration and kindness, and the Home Secretary has taken them under his own protection.

"God knows what it means to us to be separated for a time by this great war from many with whom it has been our privilege —with whom we hope it will be our privilege again—to work for the setting forward of the Christian message among men. We unite whole-heartedly with our German brethren in deploring the disastrous consequences of the war, and in particular its effect in diverting the energies and resources of the Christian nations from the great constructive tasks to which they were providentially called on behalf of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

"But there must be no mistake about our own position. Eagerly desirous of peace, foremost to the best of our power in furthering it, keen especially to promote the close fellowship of Germany and England, we have nevertheless been driven to declare that, dear to us as peace is, the principles of truth and honor are yet more dear.

"To have acted otherwise than we have acted would mean deliberate unfaithfulness to an engagement by which we had solemnly bound ourselves, and a refusal of our responsibilities and duties in regard to the maintenance of the public law of Europe. We have taken our stand for international good faith, for the safeguarding of smaller nationalities, and for the upholding of the essential conditions of brotherhood among the nations of the world."

This document, besides bearing the signatures of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, contains the names of many bishops, deans, and prominent clergymen of the Established and non-conformist churches. *The Church Times* (London) is "not sure that all the respondents were well advised in answering." It inclines to think that "silence would have been more dignified even than the most dignified speech." For this reason:

"Evangelic Christianity, as recently developed in Germany, is so peculiar a thing that it might be allowed to stand apart with its peculiar judgments. We yield to none in respect for the learned candor of Harnack, or for the profundity of Rudolf Eucken; we acknowledge the services they have rendered to Christian thought and Christian science, but we have some difficulty in recognizing either of them as definitely Christian at all, and to call their teaching evangelic—except in the legal sense which the word bears in the Kingdom of Prussia—is to play with words. Their appeal might have been allowed to pass as sharing the eccentricity of their doctrine. . . . . .

"To pretend that a Power which sent out ultimatum after ultimatum with such remarkable promptitude as was exhibited on this occasion at Berlin was laboring all the time for peace is to make a mock of human intelligence. In a sense there can

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be no doubt that the German Government desired peace. No man wishes to get his own way with difficulty if he can get it with ease. The German Government wanted to have its own way; if without war, so much the better. '*Recte, si possis; si non, quocunque modo.*' We fear that the German professors were laboring under a characteristic delusion; it seemed to them gratuitous wickedness in any fashion to prevent the German Government from having its own way. Not otherwise can we account for their interpretation of facts that must have been known to them, in spite of the arrest of the usual supplies of information."

The English document, according to *The Guardian* (London), "will help to make clear the responsibility of Germany for one of the most wanton and unprovoked wars in all history." Going on:

"The cynical audacity of men who, in the name of the Almighty, can seek to justify as a stern necessity this deliberate and calculated outrage on humanity in face of the abundance of their own national literature in which war is glorified, either for its own sake or for the sake of the huge plunder in the shape of trade and power to be gained by it, provides indeed an instructive study in the possibilities of human self-deception. But altho we may readily deceive ourselves, especially when we have something to gain, we do not so readily hoodwink the mind and the consciences of other people. In this issue Germany stands at the bar of the public opinion of the world, and from the first hour of the war its verdict and the verdict of history have been in no doubt. It is a war of aggression, pure and simple, a war of pride and cupidity, a war of brutal indifference to the rights of small nationalities. In refusing to allow those rights to be violated, in preventing the triumph of designs long meditated and prepared for with the nicest attention to detail, the Allies are vindicating the demands of public law and the collective conscience."

All religious journals quote Mr. Asquith in saying that "the one thing worse than taking part in this war would have been to shirk it."

FEEDING HUNGRY BELGIANS.

All classes in the valiant little nation are leveled to necessities like this.

THE "WHITE CROSS"

THE MEN who bear the wounds have at least their compensations in the added glory; but the non-combating sufferers—the old, the women and children, homeless, unfed, and unclothed—what tags of glory can they wear? We see a new cross mentioned for humanity to bear in their name, and the reports of the progress of the Committee of Mercy's "White Cross" movement for their relief shows a wide-spreading interest. Governor Glynn's New York committee will be a strong one. Word comes from cities like Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., where committees are completed. The Vice-President has set his seal of approval to the movement in a letter to Mr. Norman Hapgood, chairman of the New York committee, reading thus:

"There are thousands of us to whom the Golden Rule has become a mere lip-service. Your movement will enable us to vitalize it. If we really believe in democracy and in the vital truths of Christianity, now is the hour not to dispense charity, but to do justice to our unfortunate brothers and sisters regardless of tongue and creed.

"The Red Cross deserves support and should not be hampered in its efforts to look after the wounded.

"The Christmas-ship movement should spread a ray of sunshine on Christmas day over the children of storm-tossed Europe, and your committee should have the high honor and privilege of disclosing that the true greatness of America consists in its service to mankind."

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is quoted by the New York *Sun* as saying: "I am in fullest sympathy with the splendid movement organized by the Committee of Mercy. The condition of the women and children of desolate Belgium would touch the heart of a man of stone."

The British Government has voted a monthly allowance of $750,000 for Belgian relief, to be applied by a committee headed by Ambassador Page. To the same purpose the American Red Cross has given $50,000.

THEY WHO REMAIN TO MOURN.

Peasant women of Austria, after searching the lists of the dead.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WAR'S DERANGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS WORK

ORGANIZED religious work everywhere suffers by the war, so the Philadelphia *North American's* regular writer on religious topics points out. "The caution and readjustment compelled by the war are causing a limitation of all gifts on the part of church members, which all philanthropies and religious institutions are even thus early beginning to feel." The marked effect upon foreign-mission work already has been dwelt upon in these columns. But the same interference with the course of international activity and the same need for retrenchment affect, we are reminded, all bodies which depend upon public gifts for their normal income. Take a typical incident cited in *The North American:*

"One of the Baptist boards had planned to send a woman worker to the Pacific Coast for a special form of service. When the war broke out she was notified by telegraph to remain in the Middle West, simply in order to save so small an amount as one worker's traveling expenses."

Nowadays, continues this writer, "there are many international religious organizations, and these are peculiarly sensitive to such disturbed conditions as the present." For example:

"The Young Men's Christian Association at Geneva has three secretaries, and at the outbreak of the war one of these was called to the Swiss colors, one to the German, and one to the French, with the result that the association was left without workers. Dr. John R. Mott has abandoned his proposed world-tour. Everybody knows that the church peace congress was broken up as soon as it convened.

"Sunday-school workers have been preparing for a world's convention in Tokyo next year, but now the leaders look grave. The Christian Endeavor Society was to have held a world's convention in Australia, but that had already been postponed, because of the prevalence of an epidemic.

"Not only have present troubles lessened gifts, but they will divert the general stream of unpledged benevolence. Relief work, that will be made necessary in behalf of all nations, will have first claim upon the sympathies of the public. Americans are foremost in responding to international appeals, and the one popular cause in the whole field of philanthropy for a long time to come will be the relief of war-sufferers.

"There will be a sifting out of many frailer organizations and a careful examining of the relative claims of the causes which demand public support. All of this may mean more than any man can yet tell."

One great international body, the Salvation Army, is facing the most severe crisis of its existence, according to officers quoted in the New York *Times*. More than 10,000 members of the organization are said to be actually fighting in the ranks. In all the fighting countries, except England, its actual existence as a working factor is said to have ceased. In this country,

"The work planned by the Army to meet some of the tremendous problems that it is asked to solve must in large part now be abandoned. This will have serious effect on our work in Chicago, Pittsburg, and many other cities.

"The Salvation Army in America is without reserve funds, and its gifts from the well-to-do have always been small in number and amount. Churches give little. So hardly more than a hand-to-mouth existence has been possible for some weeks. Most of the money of the Army is earned in industrial plants, but these have been well-nigh put out of business. Some collections are received at street-meetings, but these have much fallen off."

In particular, the annual Christmas charities in the large cities will suffer, for, as *The Times* notes, "most of the larger donations and gifts of money to the Army here now are for the sufferers in the war-zone, and are being sent abroad for distribution through such parts of the organization as remain intact in the warring countries."

THE WAR'S LESSON TO FRANCE

RELIGION as an integral factor of the life of France must resume its place, believes a writer in the Paris clerical organ, *La Croix*, and he rakes those who wonder stupidly at the horrors of war in this enlightened century for not perceiving as the cause the loss of the religious ideal amid all vaunted scientific and intellectual progress. He shows scant mercy to the Prussians, whose genealogy he traces back to an evil admixture of races; but at the same time he bids his compatriots look into their own conscience and confess their errors. The whole war situation affords the writer opportunity for a severe arraignment of so-called progress. In his view the world has undergone a regression, rather than achieved an advance, and this because of the ascendency of materialism. People who have idolized Progress, he remarks, are astounded at the state of things in Europe. Speaking of France, in particular, he notes ironically the former diminished credit of the War Department because war was considered "impossible." In the name of Progress, he says, "benignity and the gentle hand" was decreed, when "all of a sudden a war of savages breaks out." He calls to mind the Napoleonic wars, the Seven Years' War, the Hundred Years' War, and discovers by comparison between them and the present conflict all the difference that exists between a war among Christians, or civilized people, or a war among barbarians or assassins. From former wars, the writer maintains, humanity, courtesy, even good form, were not lacking. Men fought bitterly, he admits, but not against women, the wounded, or against the clergy. Except for a certain siege of Saragossa, we are told, not since the days of Attila, does the history of France show us a single feature of war so horrible as those which the newspapers recount every day.

How far backward have we fallen, the writer exclaims, tho as a Frenchman he is bound to declare that "the savagery" is all on one side. His picture of the Prussians takes high rank in the literature of invective. He even denies them a place in the Indo-European group of peoples, "whose noble qualities have been displayed variously by the Greeks, the Latins, the Gauls, the Germans, and the Russians." They rather descend from "certain nameless prehistoric tribes," whose "savagery more than once astounded the Germans and the Slavs." By successful wars they saddled themselves on Germany, which, we are assured, is "dishonored" by such association. Much more of the same tenor could be quoted, but is perhaps unnecessary. At length he turns to the case of his own land:

"Are we sure that we, on our side, are as polished, as good, as moderate, as refined as were our fathers? Has not materialism conquered whole regions of our soul? After all, what is civilization? Is it not, in the first place, morality? And is not morality exclusively religion?

"Henceforward let us hear no more of Progress! Everywhere, in varying degrees, the spirit of sacrifice, of equilibrium, of clear-sightedness, has suffered enormous losses. Our public manners in France have nothing enviable about them, and Prussia, in showing us her brutal visage, is a messenger from God. 'See whither ye are tending,' the Lord seems to be saying to us, 'unless ye mend your ways.'

"All of us, many as we are, have erred in politics, in morals, in religion. We have all suffered a regression. We have all deserved to be punished. And if any one, readers, utters again to you that phrase of fathomless stupidity, 'to think that in the twentieth century such things can be,' answer thus: 'It's just because we are in the twentieth century that we see such things in the twentieth century, that is to say, at an epoch in which chemistry, mechanics, and comparative philology have achieved immense advances, but in which the religious ideal almost perished, and with the religious ideal all that endows man with his high place upon the earth, and distinguishes him from the brute beast.'

"The simple peasant of the thirteenth century had a soul beside which ours pales. Let us try to regain it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

A YEAR ago, Mr. Alfred Noyes opened for us the door of that glorious old tavern, "The Mermaid," and showed us Raleigh, Ben Jonson, Shakespeare, and the other immortal guests. He has opened the door again, opened it only a crevice this time, to let us see and hear the blind old fiddler who (he makes us believe) taught Shakespeare the snatches of balladry that decorate his plays. We take the poem from *Blackwood's Magazine*.

BLIND MOONE OF LONDON

By Alfred Noyes

("Dispersed through Shakespeare's plays are innumerable little fragments of ballads, the entire copies of which could not be recovered. Many of these are of the most beautiful and pathetic simplicity.")

Blind Moone of London
He fiddled up and down,
Thrice for an angel,
And twice for a crown.
He fiddled at "The Green Man,"
He fiddled at "The Rose";
And where they have buried him
Not a soul knows.

All his tunes are dead and gone, dead as yesterday.
And his lanthorn flits no more
Round the Devil Tavern door,
Waiting till the gallants come, singing from the play;
Waiting in the wet and cold!
All his Whitsun tales are told.
He is dead and gone, sirs, very far away.

He would not give a silver groat
For good or evil weather.
He carried in his white cap
A long red feather.
He wore a long coat
Of the Reading-tawny kind,
And darned white hosen
With a blue patch behind.

So—one night—he shuffled past, in his buckled shoon.
We shall never see his face,
Twisted to that queer grimace,
Waiting in the wind and rain, till we called his tune;
Very whimsical and white,
Waiting on a blue Twelfth Night!
He is grown too proud at last—old blind Moone.

Yet, when May was at the door,
And Moone was wont to sing,
Many a maid and bachelor
Whirled into the ring:
Standing on a tilted wain
He played so sweet and loud,
The Mayor forgot his golden chain
And jigged it with the crowd.

Old blind Moone his fiddle scattered flowers along the street;
Into the dust of Brookfield Fair
Carried a shining primrose air,
Crooning like a poor mad maid, O, very low and sweet,
Drew us close, and held us bound,
Then—to the tune of "Pedlar's Pound,"
Caught us up, and whirled us round, a thousand frolic feet.

Master Shakespeare was his host.
The tribe of Benjamin
Used to call him Merlin's Ghost
At the Mermaid Inn,
He was only a crowder,
Fiddling at the door.
Death has made him prouder.
We shall not see him more.

Only—if you listen, please—through the master's themes,
You shall hear a wizard strain,
Blind and bright as wind and rain
Shaken out of willow-trees and shot with elfin gleams.

Campbell's Tomato Soup—
Who can resist its wholesome temptation?
No one who has ever tried it.
The practical housewife—who at first doubts if any soup can be quite so good as that which is made in her own kitchen; the dainty young home-maker—who wants to provide the most attractive table; the clever and critical hostess—who will have only the best, and that which is absolutely correct. The skeptic, the epicure, the hearty, the delicate—guided by the pleasing experience of others—They all come to it. And it satisfies every one.
They all come to it!
21 kinds
10c a can
Campbell's
CONDENSED
TOMATO
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J. U.S.A.
Campbell's Soups
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS
All Dealers. 50c. Attached.

The Heel With Nine Lives

Safety First

That Foster Plug prevents slipping.

Makes 'em wear longer.

That Foster Friction Plug stands between millions of people and dangerous, slippery sidewalks.

Do you have weak arches? Then you need the Foster Orthopedic Heel which gives that extra support where needed. Especially valuable to policemen, motormen, conductors, floor walkers and all who are on their feet a great deal. 75c attached of your dealer—or sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c. and outline of your heel.

It prevents thousands of accidents. It makes Cat's Paw Rubber Heels wear longer than ordinary kinds.

But there are additional reasons why you should have all your shoes—old and new—equipped with Cat's Paw Heels.

Extra quality rubber, giving greater resiliency and longer wear.

No holes to track in mud or dirt.

Cost no more than ordinary kinds.

Black or Tan, 50c attached.

Foster Rubber Co., 105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

Remoh Gems

Look and wear like diamonds. Brilliancy guaranteed forever. Stand file, acid and fire like diamonds. Have no paste, foil or backing. Set only in 14 karat solid gold mountings. About 1-30th the price of diamonds. A marvelous synthetic gem—will cut glass. *Guaranteed not an imitation, and to contain no glass.* Sent C.O.D. subject to examination. Write today for our 4 color catalog DeLuxe, it's free.
Remoh Jewelry Co. 624 Washington Ave. St. Louis

REID'S GENUINE RAZORBACK
Smithfield Va. Hams
COOKED & SHIPPED ANYWHERE

No other ham approaches in delicacy a genuine Smithfield Razorback as my "Ole Virginia cook" prepares them. They are 38c the pound—plus 75c the ham for cooking—sizes 9 to 18 lbs. Hams shipped uncooked if desired.
Further information on request.
A. PAGE REID BALTIMORE, MD.

GUNN
SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

are made for little libraries that are bound to grow. You will find them adapted to the books you have and are getting this season, and you will be just as delighted with their usefulness, fitness, beauty, good quality and economy when you have hundreds of books in your own collection.
You can start with one section and add as needed. We have agencies everywhere. Gunn quality is guaranteed. Our prices are lower than others.
Write for Souvenir bookmark and Catalog showing the removable, non-binding doors, absence of disfiguring iron bands, and the handsome Sanitary, Mission, Colonial, and Standard designs.
The Gunn Furniture Co., Dept. B-19, Grand Rapids, Mich.

How should I your true love know?
Scraps and snatches—even so!
That is old blind Moone again, fiddling in your dreams.

Once, when Will had called for sack
And bidden him up and play,
Old blind Moone he turned his back,
Growled, and walked away;
Sailed into a thunder-cloud,
Snapt his fiddle-string,
And hobbled from "The Mermaid"
Sulky as a king.

Only from the darkness now, steals the strain we knew:
No one even knows his grave!
Only here and there a stave,
Out of all his hedge-row flock, bedrips the may with dew.
And I know not what wild bird
Carried us his parting word:
"*Master Shakespeare needn't take the crowder's fiddle, too.*"

Will has wealth and wealth to spare.
Give him back his own.
At his head a grass-green turf,
At his heels a stone.
See his little lanthorn-spark.
Hear his ghostly tune,
Glimmering past you, in the dark,
Old blind Moone!

All the little crazy brooks, where love and sorrow run
Crowned with sedge and singing wild,
Like a skylark—or a child!—
Old blind Moone he knew their springs, and played 'em every one;
Stood there, in the darkness, blind,
And sang them into Shakespeare's mind. . . .

Old blind Moone of London, O now his songs are done,
The light upon his lost white face, they say it was the sun!

The light upon his poor old face, they say it was the sun!

To *The Conning Tower*, Franklin P. Adams's famous column in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Charles Hanson Towne contributes these sympathetic and strong lines. What may be called the democratic case against war has seldom been so forcefully presented.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

The little, simple people are they who shall go down,
Not Kings, and Kaisers, Emperors, and unavailing Czars;
The good, God-fearing people who never saw a crown—
'Tis they who know the power of guns, and feel the curse of Mars.

It is the little people who must suffer and weep,
They who do the wise things, the good things of the earth;
They who till the farmlands, they who softly reap
The grain and the harvest, and build fires on the hearth.

The good folk, the kind folk—'tis they who run toward Hell
When Kaiser and Emperor dare to urge them forth;
Forgotten are the homely ways when sounds the war god's bell—
From East and West they gather, from still vineyards of the North.

From orange-groves, and wheat-fields, barley-brake, and plain,
From business in the quiet towns, the sane work of the world,
They rush at the mad call, and face the stinging rain
Of shot and shell and cannon—for the King's flag is unfurled!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The little, simple people now run a race with Death,
  They who ran wise errands for the rulers of the earth;
They give their all, who built the world, they give their very breath,
  And who shall blow to life again the fires upon the hearth?

O unregardful Kings, and ye who hold high destinies
  Within your misnamed mighty hands, how dare ye face your God
When ye have thrown your simple people, people such as these,
  The good folk, the little folk, face downward on the sod?

For they are worth more than your crowns, more than ye know;
  They are the wise ones, and ye the foolish. . . . Stay!
Keep them and protect them, before your light burns low,
  And the Lord God rebukes you on His awful Judgment Day!

There is plenty of *vers-libre* nowadays, but little blank verse. Therefore the following impressively picturesque poem is all the more welcome. It has dignity and beauty, and the description in the last five lines is splendid. We take it from the Toronto *Globe*.

THE HILLS OF ALLEN

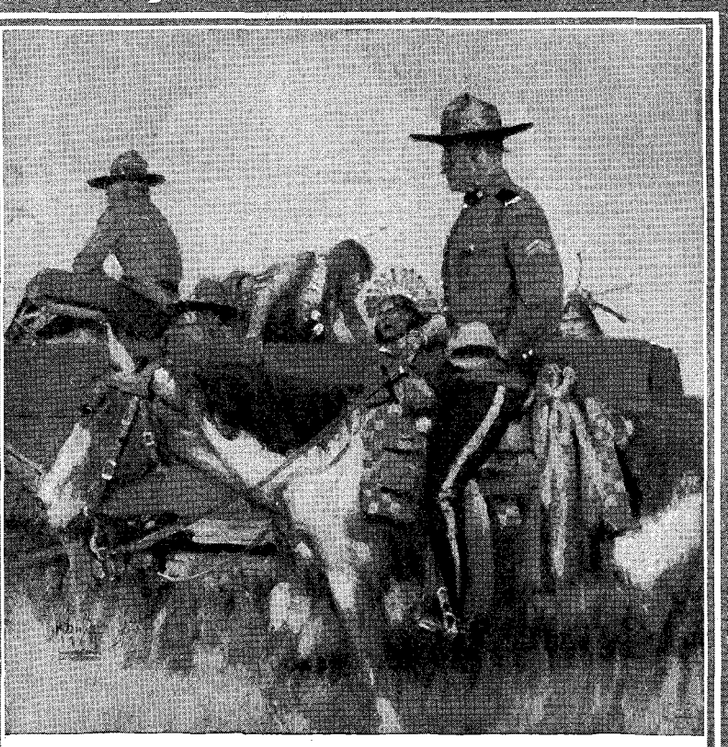
BY THE REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD

["The wine-cup is circling in Almhuin's high hall."—Thomas Moore.]

I said I will arise and wander forth
High Almhuin's Hill to see, of Leinster wide
The glory and the crown—for I had read
In many a wild and strange old bardic tale
How on that hill great Finn his palace built,
And all the heroes of his order famed
Had lived and feasted there—Ossian the bard
And Caoilte and Conawn and Goll the Red
And Diarmhuid, Son of Doon, and Oscar brave—
And so I traveled far a lonely road
Until I saw a mountain rise in air
Through trailing Druid mists. I clambered up
Through reeds and withered grasses that sang out
A haunting chorus in the querulous wind.

A low, red sun hung sadly in the west,
And shadows filled the valleys when I paused
On Allen's summit. Lone and bare it was,
And only gorse and heather flowered there
Where flowered once proud Erin's chivalry!
No mound arose to mark the place where stood
The banquet-hall where once the foaming mead
Went round, and wondrous tales of war and chase
Were chanted by the Bards to silvern harps,
While Finn presided, giving gracious praise,
And Ossian sat and mused of Tir-na-n-og
(A fairy-land that he once visited),
And Oscar dreamed of hunting the wild boar,
And Goll of bloody fields whereon he strode,
Breaking the ridge of battle!
  Down below,
And all about, stretched out an endless plain
Of brown morass studded with silver pools,
With here and there a patch of vivid green,
All waste it was and empty—sad as death—
No human habitation showed in sight,
And ever and anon a curlew's cry,
The voice of desolation, pierced the air,
Reechoing in my soul!
  Ah, nevermore
Those ancient scenes that languish after them
Shall hear the heroes' laughter, or the sound
Of the Dord Fian (the hunting-horn of Finn)
Or see again the beauty and the grace
Of Diarmhuid and of Oscar! Long I stood
On Allen desolate, till darkness fell
And in the moaning winds I seemed to hear
The baying of Finn's hounds, Skolawn and Bran.
And swift Lomair; and mighty shapes thronged round
Spear-armed for the chase! Then rose the moon,
Large, broad, and round, like Finn's emblazoned shield,
Wheeling its mournful course across the sky,
And through the mists an hundred little lakes
Flamed up like crucibles of molten gold!

Elgin Wonder Tales



Lost in struggle with prisoners. Recovered after strenuous night.

The Elgin Watch long ago established a wonderful record for endurance and world-wide use. A remarkable instance comes from Alberta, Canada:

"My father gave me my Elgin Watch in London, when I emigrated to Canada. I carried it for two years of heavy farm work. I joined the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, at Regina, and during my three years in that force my watch got some very rough handling.

"On one occasion another constable and myself had arrested some drunken Indians and had trouble getting them into a four-horse wagon to take them to the lockup. Arriving there, I found my watch missing. Next morning I looked into the wagon and found my Elgin lying on the bottom, *still going*, but the glass was broken and the stem ring was off. The watch must have fallen out when I was subduing our prisoners, about 24 miles down the rough trail. *The watch had ridden in the bottom of the wagon all that distance and was still keeping perfect time.*

"Later, I went to Australia, where I again broke the crystal when I was struck by a belt coming off an engine wheel. I used the watch then about seven months without a crystal, being too far in the bush to get one."

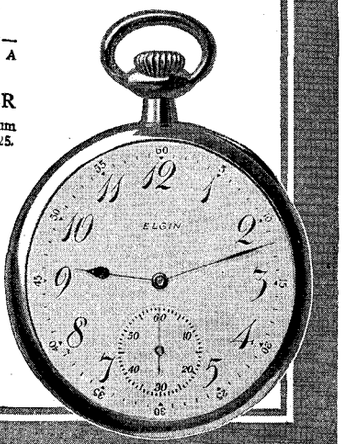
ELGIN Watches

LORD ELGIN
The Masterwatch. $135 to $85.

LADY ELGIN
A Dainty Timekeeper—pendant and bracelet. A wide range of prices.

B. W. RAYMOND
The Railroad Man's Watch. $80 to $32.50.

G. M. WHEELER
The Foremost Medium Priced Watch. $50 to $25.

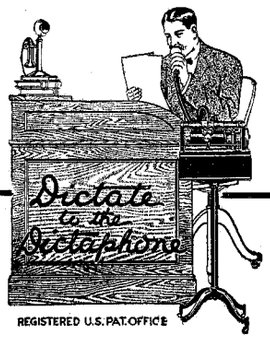


Your local jeweler—an Elgineer, master of watchcraft—can prove to you the sturdiness, precision and handsomeness of Elgin Watches.

Write us for booklet.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
Elgin, Illinois

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



REGISTERED U.S.PAT.OFFICE

A business boom is in the making

Meantime, an immediate and keen scrutiny of costs, expenses and efficiency is, with many, imperative.

It is essentially the time to cut down the cost of that expensive necessity—correspondence. You can effect this saving today by the use of

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

And this with no loss of volume or quality, but with increased efficiency.

Better letters, more letters—and at less cost.

Reach for your telephone and arrange for a demonstration on your own work. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

The Dictaphone
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y., Suite 2007

Stores in the principal cities — dealers everywhere.

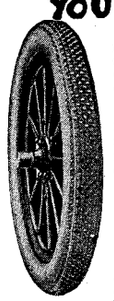
"Your Day's Work"—a book we should like to send you

Official dictating machine of the Panama Pacific International Exposition

FREE "Linene" COLLAR

Our free sample will prove comfort and economy. Send postal stating size and whether you want high or low collar.
REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO.
Dept. C Boston, Mass.

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50. to $200. a year** in tire expense.

We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, **prepay the express** and allow you to be the judge.

Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in 30 minutes.

Special Discount offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment **direct from factory.** A postal will get full information and sample within a week. **State size of tires. Don't wait—write today.** Address nearest factory office.

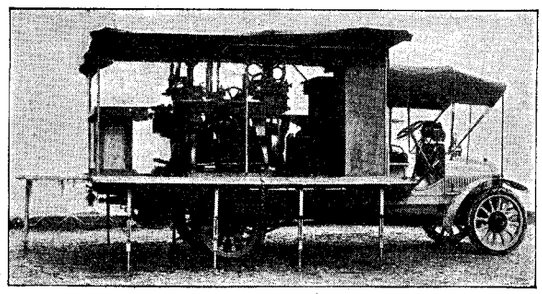
THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
1120 Karpen Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1320 Acoma St., Denver, Colo.

MOTOR - TRUCKS

TRUCKS IN THE WAR—THE SUBSIDY SYSTEM

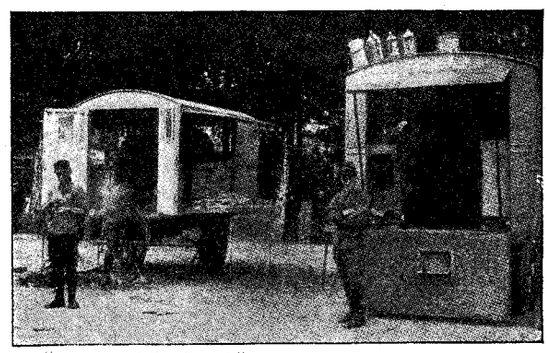
IT is believed by John R. Eustis, who writes in *The Review of Reviews*, that by the end of August a quarter of a million motor-vehicles of all kinds were already in service in the European War. Every Government involved put into use not only those which they already owned, but those in private hands, which were promptly commandeered. England's share at that time is put at 50,000. Germany probably had more, and so had France. Immediate use was made of motor-vehicles by the German Army in making its way across Belgium, and thence almost to the gates of Paris. Thousands of picked soldiers are believed to have thus ridden into Belgium and Luxemburg immediately after war was declared. Besides using motor-vehicles for transportation purposes, the Germans made extensive use of trucks as mounts for rapid-fire guns, ranging from those of the Maxim type to light field-guns having a range almost equal to that of ordinary field-artillery. It is conjectured that the forced retirement of the Allied Army from the Belgium frontier was materially promoted by the German use of guns on trucks. At the first attack on Liége many German troops rode in automobiles, with which they made charges that have been likened to Balaklava, except that cars took the place of horses. Motor-cars were also used by German scouts. In the French Army the motor-vehicle has almost entirely superseded the horse except for cavalry mounts, and, to a limited extent, for artillery traction.

It is not in these matters, however, that motor-vehicles have performed their greatest service in the war, but rather in transporting food, ammunition, and equipment. The speed with which armies have been able to advance in the present war is believed to be almost double the best that Napoleon, with all his efficient organization, could bring about in his wars of one hundred and more years ago. Motor-vehicles, however, are not now used for the first time in war. The Bulgarians employed them in their advance on Constantinople, and England used them in her war with the Boers of South Africa. Italy, in her recent war with Turkey, used about 200 light trucks. Greece, in the war which she and Servia carried on against Bulgaria after the first Balkan war, used about one hundred. Other interesting points in Mr. Eustis's article are the following:



MOTOR WORKSHOP USED BY THE FRENCH ARMY IN MAKING REPAIRS TO AEROPLANES.

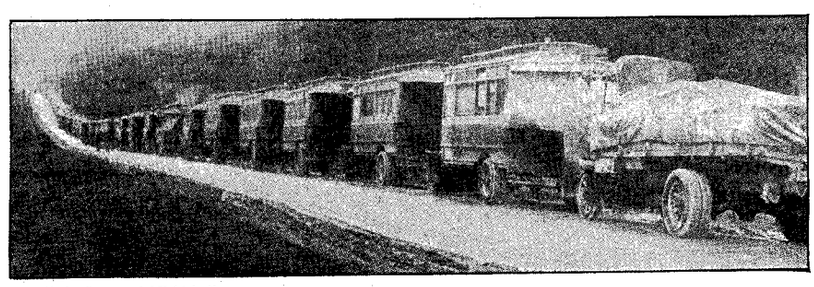
"This great need of motor-vehicles for possible war purposes was, of course, foreseen by the Governments of the various nations. For several years the leading European Governments have appreciated the desirability of having large numbers of motor-vehicles available for use in case of war. How to secure them was a big problem. Outright ownership of the many thousands which would be required was out of the question, because of the high initial cost and the fact that they would become obsolete in a few years. In the case of many of the special types, of which only limited numbers would be needed, government ownership was feasible, and such vehicles were therefore acquired immediately.



From "The Army and Navy Journal."

MOTOR WORKSHOP USED BY THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE FIELD.

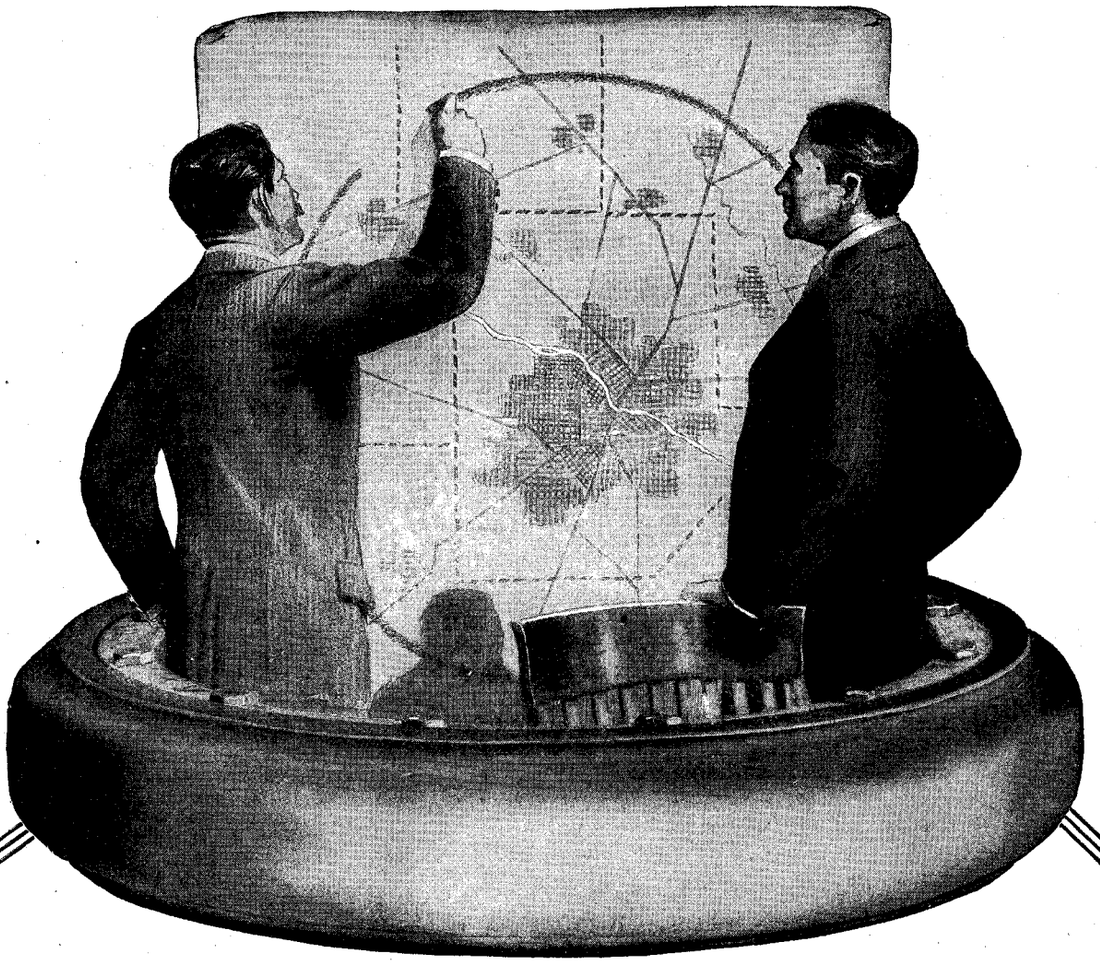
"To provide the large fleets of pleasure cars and motor-trucks necessary, two plans were adopted. For owners of private cars a motor militia was arranged, while for the



From "The Commercial Vehicle."

PARIS BUSSES CARRYING AMMUNITION AND FOOD SUPPLIES TO THE SOLDIERS AT THE FIRING-LINE IN THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Widen Your Business Horizon

The same overhead expense with broader selling radius and more customers—this fundamental of better business is yours with the aid of Firestone

Truck Tire Equipment

Not only actual cash saving in Most Miles per Dollar, but the deeper economy of Most Miles per Day—their dependability—allows your trucks to go farther and at a lower cost.

Firestone Removable Rims built to S. A. E. Standard, are handled so easily by your own drivers that delays are reduced to a few minutes, and tire trouble is eliminated. Service stations in all large cities. Write for catalog.

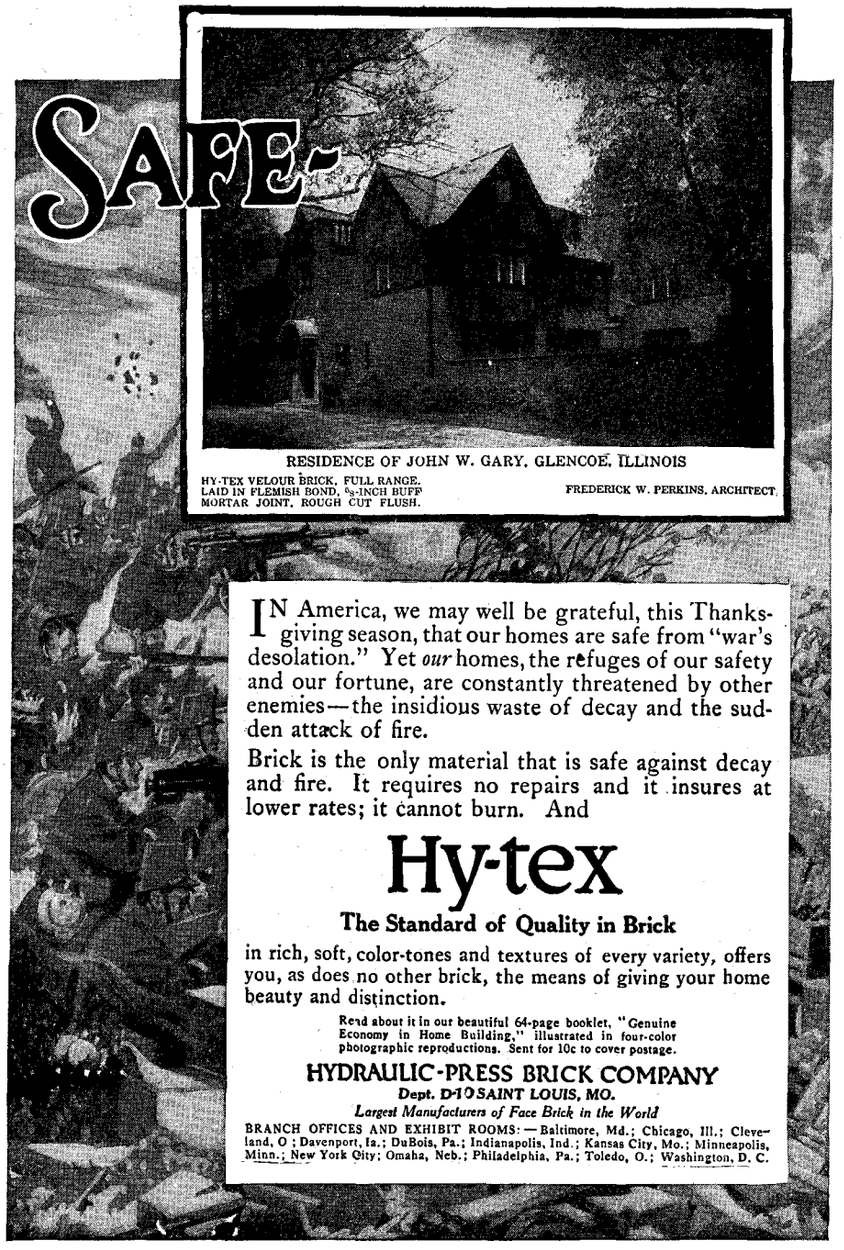
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Pneumatic Tires, Truck Tires, Pleasure Electric Tires, Carriage Tires, Cycle Tires, Fire Apparatus Tires, Rims, Tire Accessories, Etc.

Firestone

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. GARY, GLENCOE, ILLINOIS

HY-TEX VELOUR BRICK. FULL RANGE.
LAID IN FLEMISH BOND, ⅜-INCH BUFF MORTAR JOINT, ROUGH CUT FLUSH.

FREDERICK W. PERKINS, ARCHITECT

IN America, we may well be grateful, this Thanksgiving season, that our homes are safe from "war's desolation." Yet *our* homes, the refuges of our safety and our fortune, are constantly threatened by other enemies—the insidious waste of decay and the sudden attack of fire.

Brick is the only material that is safe against decay and fire. It requires no repairs and it insures at lower rates; it cannot burn. And

Hy-tex

The Standard of Quality in Brick

in rich, soft, color-tones and textures of every variety, offers you, as does no other brick, the means of giving your home beauty and distinction.

Read about it in our beautiful 64-page booklet, "Genuine Economy in Home Building," illustrated in four-color photographic reproductions. Sent for 10c to cover postage.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY
Dept. D-10 SAINT LOUIS, MO.
Largest Manufacturers of Face Brick in the World

BRANCH OFFICES AND EXHIBIT ROOMS:—Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Davenport, Ia.; DuBois, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York City; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toledo, O.; Washington, D. C.

Physicians Known as

being "ahead of their time" are reading and considering—and many are employing for themselves—the methods of Dr. Paul Dubois described by him in *"The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders."* Dr. Dubois has made a unique reputation in Europe by his series of brochures laying before the medical fraternity his methods evolved in 20 years' successful specialization with *nervous patients*. American translation by Drs. Smith Ely Jelliffe and Wm. A. White, with copious index. 471 pages, $3 net—$3.15 postpaid from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

Long Life Through Right Living

A well-known medical man, Dr. Pearce Kintzing, has written a *popular* book in which he tells us how to ameliorate our every-day ills and how, in the light of the latest medical science and knowledge, to avoid many serious illnesses; in fine, how to obtain the *best* out of life and at the same time attain to a healthy, happy, useful old age.

"Long Life and How To Attain It"

At the stores, or mailed on receipt of $1 and your address on margin of this adv. by the publishers. Neat cloth, 285 pp.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York and London

THE ALDUS SHAKESPEARE

The Best Shakespeare for All General Purposes

In Cloth 30c per vol. Postage 8c extra

The Only Small-Volume, **Large-Type** Shakespeare—Sold Separately or in Sets. Handy-sized, usable, readable books. Bound in beautiful, rich, red, flexible full **leather,** with gold stamping, gilt tops, silk book-mark ribbons, etc., 60c per volume. In substantial **cloth** 30c per volume. Postage 8c extra.

The complete set of 40 volumes, in leather $24.00; in cloth $12.00. Carriage extra.

In Leather 60c per vol. Postage 8c extra

At all bookstores, or

Funk & Wagnalls Company
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Complete in 40 Vols. as Follows:

All's Well That Ends Well	Julius Cæsar	Poems
Antony and Cleopatra	King John	Richard II
As You Like It	King Lear	Richard III
Comedy of Errors	Life of Shakespeare	Romeo and Juliet
Coriolanus	Love's Labor Lost	Sonnets
Cymbeline	Macbeth	Taming of the Shrew
Hamlet	Measure for Measure	Tempest
Henry IV, Part I	Merchant of Venice	Timon of Athens
Henry IV, Part II	Merry Wives of Windsor	Titus Andronicus
Henry V	Midsummer Night's Dream	Troilus and Cressida
Henry VI, Part I	Much Ado About Nothing	Twelfth Night
Henry VI, Part II	Othello	Two Gentlemen of Verona
Henry VI, Part III	Pericles	Winter's Tale
Henry VIII		

motor-trucks a subsidy plan was adopted. Under this plan the Governments approved of certain models of different manufacturers, and buyers of these models were granted a yearly bonus, extending over a period of from three to five years. In return the owners of the subsidized trucks agreed to turn them over to the Government on demand, and to keep them at all times in good condition. Under the latter provision the trucks are subject to inspection by army officers at regular intervals.

"While the subsidy systems for motor-trucks are much the same in the different European countries, they differ widely in the size and kind of vehicles the use of which they are intended to encourage. These varying preferences are governed by the nature of the country and the roads over which they are most likely to be used in case of war, and by the plan of army organization and utilization of the different nations. The English subsidy is applicable only to motor-trucks of one and a half and three tons load capacity, and capable of a maximum speed of sixteen miles an hour. The subsidies are $528 and $576, respectively, and are paid in three yearly instalments. England is the only nation to require a strict adherence to a standard form of design and construction. France subsidizes motor-trucks and tractors, with and without trailers, which have a load capacity of two or more tons and a speed in excess of nine miles an hour. The subsidy for a three-ton truck is $1,440, paid in four years.

"The German Government favors motor-trains, and its subsidy is applicable only to motor-trucks and tractors designed to haul trailers. Load capacities of four tons on trucks and tractors and two tons on trailers are required, and a speed of ten miles an hour. The subsidy is $2,160, paid in five yearly instalments. The Austrian requirements are similar except that only three tons are necessary on trucks and tractors, and the subsidy is $1,728. On account of the mountainous nature of its frontiers, Austria also requires more powerful motors. Neither Russia nor Italy has subsidy systems, but each has acquired by purchase a number of motor-trucks, the former having many of American manufacture. Both countries favor trucks of about one and a half and three tons load capacity. To date, the United States Army has adopted but one type, of one and a half tons load capacity. Complete specifications have been prepared, which call for a vehicle driven and steered through all four road wheels—a design similar to most of the European tractors. Only one of the 360 American motor-vehicle manufacturers is engaged in building trucks to these specifications.

"The purpose of the subsidy plan encouraged the use of motor-trucks in large numbers for ordinary commercial transport, and made certain that these trucks would be adapted for military purposes, and would be kept in good condition. Some difficulties have been met in having the subsidy plan widely accepted by manufacturers and owners. The principal one is that trucks adapted for military service are not adapted to the average commercial requirements. France and Germany, the first to arrange for subsidy systems, adopted the motor-truck for military purposes somewhat in advance of their general use for business in their respective countries, and were therefore able to control this situation fairly well.

"England, on account of the late adoption of a subsidy system, has not been so successful in having military designs substituted for those developed by years of commercial usage. This was in some measure a handicap. To offset this disadvantage, there were in England at the outbreak of hostilities more motor-vehicles

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of all types than in all the other belligerent nations combined, the total being about 250,000. France had approximately 90,000, Germany 70,000, Austria 25,000, and Russia 10,000. (It may be an interesting comparison, by the way, in this connection, to note that there are considerably over one million motor-vehicles now in use in the United States.)"

Other facts connected with this subject have been brought out by a writer in the New York *Commercial*. Most notable of all the changes effected by the motor-vehicle are those that pertain to transportation. For the first time in the history of warfare, the army mule and the draft-horse seem now to have been almost completely eliminated. One truck when used as a tractor propelling a train of supplies is able to supplant twenty or even thirty mules and can move at from ten to eighteen miles an hour. This writer presents interesting points:

"The large part which the automobile has had in the battles of France, and particularly in the marvelous speed in which the Germans pounded their way through Belgium and almost to the gates of Paris, has been almost lost sight of. Possibly this is because those new engines of war, the aeroplane and the *Zeppelin*, have been more spectacular. It is true, however, that the automobile has had a very important part in the matter of transportation.

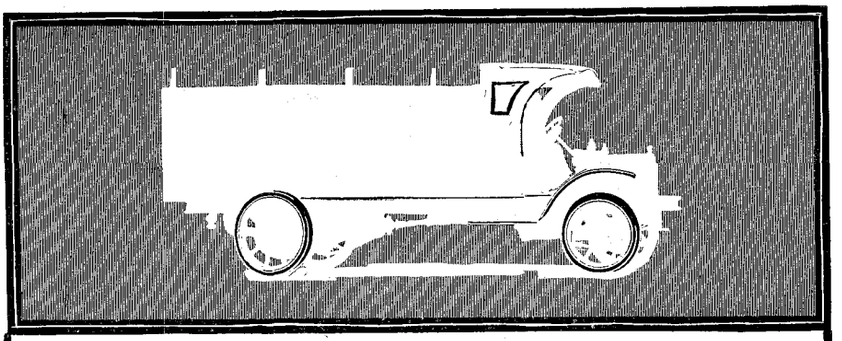
"The mule teams and the horse teams of the old baggage-train made from three to five miles an hour. The auto-truck, with a speed ranging from twelve to eighteen miles an hour, accounts largely for the tremendous amount of ground covered by the German Army in its charge upon the fortifications of Paris, and also will account in part for the fact that the German Army was so successful in withdrawing intact from the Marne to the Aisne.

"The part which the automobile has taken in the war has not appeared in the press because of the strict censorship and the more spectacular movements of the troops. It appears, however, that the motorizing of the military machinery of the great Powers has been a development of years and has been considered in a large degree just as important as the development of the great guns and the equipment of the various other branches of the service. It has been considered in this regard that the cost of maintaining in idleness the thousands of horses and mules for military service in densely populated countries is economically prohibitive. Both Germany and France have the finest permanent roads in Europe, and the conditions for the practical utilization of motor-trucks are more favorable than in any other country in the world. Of course the first reason for motorizing has been the greater mobility of the machine and its ability to transport rapidly many and heavy loads."

MOTOR-TRUCKS SOLD ABROAD

The war in Europe had scarcely more than begun when orders for motor-trucks reached this country. Russia alone ordered in August 180 trucks. Since then much larger orders have come. It was known early in October that five American manufacturers had been awarded for European armies contracts numbering 1,840 trucks which are believed to be intended for the French Army, but a positive statement on this point was withheld. Following are other facts connected with these orders printed in *The Horseless Age:*

"The placing of these orders is the result of several weeks of inspection and tests at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co.,



Our 1915 Truck Tire

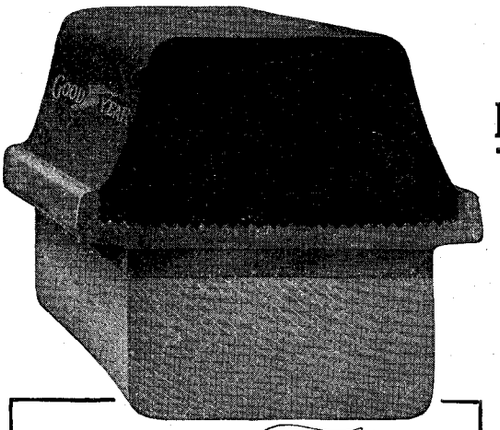
For fifteen years The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has been developing Truck Tires. For the last eight years this work has been principally on heavy service tires.

In this time, the men in our Experimental Department have solved a legion of tire problems. The work they are constantly doing to perfect Goodyear Tires costs us $100,000 a year.

This Goodyear Experimental Department has built 29 different types of Truck Tires. In the evolution of one type—the 1915 Goodyear S. V. Truck Tire—74 separate tire structures were built. Each was watched and tested for utmost efficiency. In the last year and a half 2,100 test tires have been placed in actual use, under every working condition.

The result is the 1915 Goodyear S. V. Truck Tire. This 1915 tire marks today's finality in truck tire service, durability, simplicity, economy. It is the sum of all that has been done in the attainment of truck tire perfection.

No Bolts ★ **No Wedges**



No Flanges ★ **No Bands**

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
S. V. Truck Tires

Some New Features

The Goodyear S. V. is a metal base tire of the pressed-on type. Wonderfully simple. No tire is applied more quickly, easily or securely. It cannot be applied wrong. There are no rights and lefts.

It is lighter than others—due to a total absence of cumbersome metal wedges, flanges, bolts and bands used to keep other tires in place.

It has a flat tread—which means better load-distribution, better traction and a uniform wearing quality

The metal base is a corrugated channel, to which is vulcanized a layer of hard rubber. Then comes the tread rubber. By a Goodyear process, the metal, the hard rubber and the soft rubber tread are all welded together into one inseparable unit.

Less Cost Per Tire-Mile

Ask us to show you how big concerns in every field are lowering tire-mile costs by using 1915 Goodyear S.V. Truck Tires. Learn also how these tires save equipment—the load—the driver's time—*how they keep the truck in commission.*

Before buying tires remember what Goodyear has done to insure the service and economy you seek. Goodyear S.V. Truck Tires eliminate guess-work and experimentation.

Get Goodyear experience when you buy Truck Tires.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Automobile Tires

(1976)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

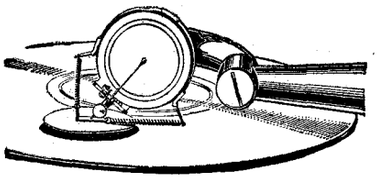
A MESSAGE TO EVERY OWNER OF A VICTOR OR COLUMBIA TALKING MACHINE

"Ah, the voice of my youth—what a wonderful improvement!" exclaimed the world's greatest tenor, listening to one of his own records, reproduced on a Victrola with a Masterphone attachment.

Do You Know—

That a Revolutionary Invention Called the

Masterphone



has vastly changed and improved the *whole character of sound reproduction?*

It amplifies the sound, vastly multiplies the volume, clarifies the articulation and tone—

Makes of Your Victor or Columbia, already a Wonderful Instrument,

A Perfect Marvel of Clearness

It brings out notes and shades of sound heretofore impossible; reveals beauties in records never before suspected. It is to the talking machine what the reading glass is to the eye.

It Preserves the Life of Your Valuable Records

by using a needle only one-quarter the size of a halftone needle, with which it gives a full, richer volume than the usual coarse fulltone needle. Did you know that fulltone needles used 35 times on a record—on an average—*destroy the overtones?*

The Masterphone and the Masterphone Needles cannot Injure a Record

It is a little attachment, weighing about as much as a two-cent letter, which slips over the sound box, adjusted as quickly as the needle, even by a child. It is sold, delivered free, by mail for $2.

TRY IT OUT AT OUR EXPENSE

Use This Coupon 22

Send me a Masterphone Attachment, without charge, for a .....machine, on ten days' trial, with a FREE SUPPLY of Masterphone Needles. If I do not return the Masterphone, I will remit you $2.

NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

Masterphone Corporation
286 Fifth Ave., New York City

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

A message to girls from Eliza M. Mosher, M.D. A new book which, placed in the hands of the growing girl, will conduce to the greatest bodily efficiency, and foster the highest attributes of womanly character. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK

FOR GIRLS

"Don't-Snore"

A simple little device which **prevents snoring and mouth breathing** and of benefit in many other ways. Holds the nostrils open for normal breathing by **reinforcing the muscles of the nose which relax while asleep.** Made of **rolled gold,** easily adjusted, comfortable and so small and light that the wearer is unconscious of its presence. **FREE TRIAL**—Send us **$2.00** and **under plain cover** get one. Wear it every night for a month, then if you want your money back we'll cheerfully refund it. Book of particulars mailed FREE.

THOMAS B. MORTON COMPANY, Incorporated
710 Starks Building Louisville, Ky

at which were represented all of the prominent motor-truck manufacturers of the country. These tests were made before a French army officer, Lieutenant Lumet, and several expert automobile men, and after several meetings in New York the contracts were signed on October 8.

"All of the automobiles are what is known as artillery wagons, canvas covered, with large, long bodies. They are capable of carrying from two to three tons in field service. They are all intended for the use of the army. The automobile men declare that their end of the contract is completed when the vehicles are delivered to the purchaser in New York, and that any shipment abroad will be done entirely by the latter. The trucks are to be mounted with camp or artillery bodies, according to the United States Army Regulations. In addition to the contracts for the trucks, large orders were placed for tires and extra parts which will be rushed through the same as the vehicles.

"The opportunity of securing this remarkably large order did not arise without the American manufacturers being prepared, for with the commencement of the European hostilities, motor-vehicle makers in this country recognized the possibilities offered them by the wholesale destruction of vehicles imprest in the war's activities and have been assembling reserve supplies since the breaking out of hostilities. The result was that when the deal was consummated, most of these manufacturers were in a position to make prompt deliveries."

Where Safety Lay.—Even the war has its bright side. Two negro porters were discussing it as they waited for a train to pull into the station.

"Man," said the first, "dem Germany submaroons is sho'ly gwine to sink de British Navy. Yas, sir-ee, dey's sho'ly gwine to 'splode dem naval boats dat's waitin' out yonda."

"Sho!" said porter No. 2. "An' what's gwine ter happen den?"

"Why, dem Germany submaroons'll come right on 'cross de ocean an' 'splode de rest ob de naval boats ob de world. Dat's what'll happen den, Sambo!"

"Well, looky heah, Gawge. Ain't yo' an' me better decla' ouahselves a couple o' noot—nootral—nootralities?"

"Man," said Gawge, "yo' all kin be a nootrality if yo' wants to. Ah'm a German!"—*New York Evening Sun.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354–360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

An intensely intimate, helpful and reliable explanation of the most vital of all subjects

Expectant Motherhood

A new book by J. W. Ballantyne, M.D., Physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh

This important new book explains the hygienic rules which the parents, and especially the mother, must obey if their child is to come into the world well and strong. Dr. Ballantyne, as physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, is able to write on this subject with authority. He not only tells the expectant mother what she ought to do and ought not to do, but, with singular clearness and charm, explains the physiological reasons for the directions he gives. In this respect the book is unique.

A large book of almost 300 pages. $1.50 net; by mail $1.61

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

NURSERY DISCIPLINE

"Hints on Early Education and Nursery Discipline"

12mo, cloth. 60 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

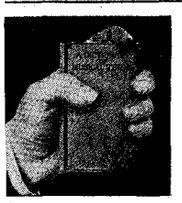
The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World

Bound in cloth. For only 35 cents.
By Sir Edward Creasy

In this classic book is told the stirring drama of the world's greatest battles from Marathon to Waterloo. The imposing array of armies, the wisdom and inspiring leadership of great commanders, and the valorous advance of battalions and squadrons are presented in vivid and stirring style.

12mo. Cloth, 35 cents; by mail, 44 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York, N.Y.



Helpful—Concise—Complete

Little Nuggets of Knowledge

14 Cloth Bound Volumes—27c *each* in Cloth; 50c in Leather; Carriage Prepaid.

Here is a handy Pocket Reference Library, which will tell you *just what you want to know* without wading through a mass of extraneous matter. Handy, exact, compact, readily accessible—no handling of bulky tomes—vest-pocket encyclopedias carefully prepared, reliable, authoritative—legibly printed in sharp, clear-cut type on thin, strong paper.

Titles of the Fourteen Volumes

Send 27c for Each Volume Selected in Cloth; or 50c in Leather Binding. We Pay Carriage.

- A Dictionary of Prose Quotations
- A Dictionary of Poetical Quotations
- When Was That? A Dictionary of Dates—Historical, Literary, Geographical
- A Gazetteer of the British Isles
- French Conversation for English Travelers
- Abbreviations, English and Foreign
- Proverbs and Maxims
- Dictionary of Musical Terms
- Dictionary of Mythology
- The Pocket Doctor
- The Pocket Gardener
- Dictionary of Etiquette
- Miniature French-English Dictionary
- German Conversation for English Travelers.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354 Fourth Avenue New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A SUBMARINE VICTORY, ABOVE AND BELOW

TWO accounts of the sinking of the *Hogue*, *Cressy*, and *Aboukir*, by the German submarine *U-9*, appear almost simultaneously in American papers. One is taken from the Manchester *Guardian* and tells the story of one of the officers of the *Hogue* who had the good luck to be rescued after his vessel sank; the other, given by the New York *World*, under the copyright of the Press Publishing Company, is told by Captain-Lieutenant Otto Weddigen, the man who loosed the torpedoes upon the trio of British cruisers. The two accounts serve to give a singularly complete picture of this encounter, showing the destruction and helpless confusion above water, and, below, the calmness of the little death-dealing machine, triumphantly victorious against its huge foes. The English officer was aroused from a sound sleep by the unusual performances of his vessel, just in time to see the last of the *Aboukir*. As he tells the story:

I was awakened about 6.15 by the increase of our speed, and, thinking it was nothing more than just a slight spurt to take up our day patrol position, I lay quiet. However, about ten minutes later I felt the engines going full speed astern, so, guessing at once that something out of the ordinary was happening, I sat up, and, opening my scuttle, looked out. Conceive the jump I gave when I saw the *Aboukir*, about half a mile away, heeling over to port so that the starboard copper plates were plainly visible glistening red in the sun. I could also see considerable commotion on board her, and one of her starboard sea boats was lowered half-way, but seemed to have stuck there.

While I watched she seemed to heel over still more, so I leapt from my bunk, and, running into the next cabin, I found —— jumping out of his bunk, and together we ran up on to the quarter-deck. From there we could see that in the short time we had taken getting up on deck she turned over much more, and was down by the head, and while we watched we could see the sun shining on pink, naked men walking down her sides inch by inch as she heeled over, some standing, others sitting down and sliding into the water, which was soon dotted with heads. All this time we were hard at it lowering boats.

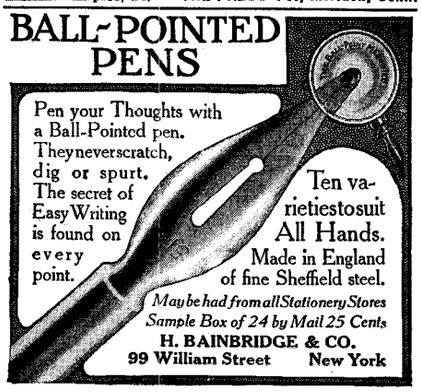
Both the sea-boats had gone, manned by nucleus crews and Lieutenant ——'s voice could be heard as he directed the hands working the main derrick, which was hoisting up the launch—a boat capable of holding two or three hundred men. Other men under the direction of another lieutenant were busily throwing overboard every bit of wood that they could find for the swimming men to clutch—an act which materially aided in our escape afterward. I then ran along to the sick-bay and ordered the stewards to get hot blankets and coffee ready, and went below to get into some clothes.

I had only been in my cabin about a minute when there was a terrific crash, and the ship lifted up, quivering all over.

LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL
Whitest White · Stays White
In any room throughout the house the effect of white enamel is one of rich and permanent beauty. Luxeberry White Enamel is checkless, fadeless and whitest white.
Because of its hard, tough surface it is easy to keep clean. Finger marks and spots simply melt away beneath the dampened cleaning cloth.
And for floors use Liquid Granite—the waterproof varnish kiddies can't mar with little heels that pound the floor in play. The weight of heavy moving furniture won't crack it, nor scrubbing with hot water turn it white.
Liquid Granite is a high quality Varnish through and through. Like other celebrated Berry Brothers' finishes its worth and quality are the result of over 56 years' experience in the manufacture of varnishes.
You can bring this experience to bear in the finishing of your new home or the refinishing of your worn dining room floor. The advice of our experts is yours for the asking, no matter how great or small your problem may be.
See our nearest dealer or write our factory direct as you prefer.
BERRY BROTHERS
(INCORPORATED)
World's Largest Varnish Makers
Established 1858
Factories, Detroit, Mich.
Walkerville, Ont.
San Francisco, Cal.
Branches in principal cities of the world.
LIQUID GRANITE
Lasting Waterproof Floor Varnish

Print Your Own
Cards, circulars, book, newspaper, &c. PRESS $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, samples, &c. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

BALL-POINTED PENS



Pen your Thoughts with a Ball-Pointed pen. They never scratch, dig or spurt. The secret of Easy Writing is found on every point.

Ten varieties to suit All Hands. Made in England of fine Sheffield steel.

May be had from all Stationery Stores
Sample Box of 24 by Mail 25 Cents
H. BAINBRIDGE & CO.
99 William Street New York

BACK TO NATURE
BY NEWTON NEWKIRK

No funnier bit of typical American humor has ever been written than this convulsing tale of two amateur sportsmen who go "back to nature" on a hunting and fishing trip. It is a rare bit of refreshing and spontaneous humor enlivened by illustrations made by Newkirk himself, in a style of drawing that is as original and entertaining as his literary method.

Thomas W. Lawson says it is: "Body-shaking, lung-tearing, side-splitting. . . . I hystericked, rolled over the library rug, and in my awful gleeful contortions nearly rolled into the open grate."

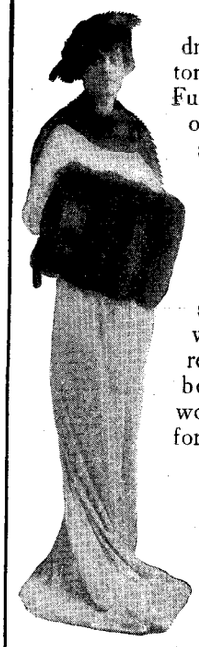
"I think your book splendid. . . . You have a spontaneous style that is admirable," says Walt Mason.

Price 75c; postpaid 80c

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.
354-60 Fourth Ave. New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Plymouth Furs



Each year hundreds of new customers buy Plymouth Furs because some one who is wearing a Plymouth Fur recommended them to buy from us.

Our customers are pleased and satisfied because we offer good,—really good furs and because they are worth the price asked for them.

Portfolio H Free

The old way to sell furs was to issue a style book. For two seasons now, we have been sending photographs of actual furs, and our customers like them much better. Write us the kind of furs you are considering and we will send Portfolio H free of charge.

PLYMOUTH FUR COMPANY
120-150 Plymouth Building
Minneapolis Minnesota
(The Fur Center of America)

"Comfys" and the Morning Grouch

IN the bathroom wear COMFY slippers, for water cannot hurt the felt when the floor becomes wet and slippery. Their thick cushion soles protect you from cold tile floors. They are as comfortable after a bath as clean clothing and restful enough to take away any morning-shave grouch. Our catalog No. 60-C tells you about the styles. If your dealer does not sell COMFYS, order direct.

Dealers looking for a live-wire seller should write for catalog M.

Look for this trade mark:

COMFY TRADE MARK

DANIEL GREEN FELT SHOE COMPANY
75 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

A second or two later another and duller crash, and a great cloud of smoke, followed by a torrent of water, came pouring in through my open scuttle. The noise for a second or two was deafening; everything seemed to be breaking, and somewhere or other I could hear dishes and glass being crashed to pieces on the deck, and, in addition, all the lights in the ship went out. I ran out of my cabin and along to the first ladder, the aft deck being in darkness and full of smoke; conceive my dismay when I found that it had fallen down.

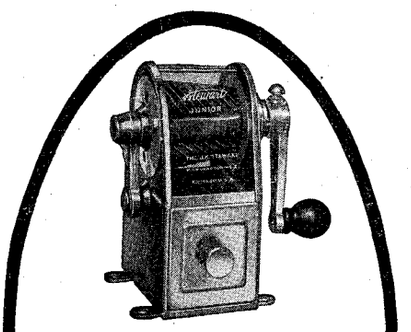
Another ladder, farther on, offered escape, however. On the deck was worse confusion than before, and soon there was nothing left to do but make one's escape in the shortest possible order. He tells of his experiences in the water while awaiting rescue, and of the end of the *Cressy:*

The first piece I clung to had sharp edges which hurt, so I left that and swam to a table floating near. Then another man came up and climbed on to my table, so I left it to him and struck out for a large spar which I caught sight of some little distance off. This afforded a very comfortable hold, and I lay over it, kicking gently with my legs to keep them warm, and I looked about me. Both the *Aboukir* and the *Hogue* had gone, and the *Cressy* was in front of me, about a quarter of a mile away. Then she began to fire her guns, and, hearing the shells going over my head, I looked behind, and there, about 300 yards off, I saw the periscope of a submarine.

For some time the firing continued, several of the shells bursting most unpleasantly near, and then the men on the *Cressy* started cheering, and I heard after that they were unanimously of the opinion —true or not, I don't know—that they had sunk one of the submarines. However, the firing continued for some time, till there was a sudden explosion, and a great column of smoke, black as ink, flew up as high as the *Cressy's* funnels, while she heeled over about ten degrees. Nothing much further seemed to happen, however, and, looking about me, I caught sight of —— hanging on to a large fender of twigs, which kept revolving and ducking him under, so, calling to him, I started to push my spar toward him till I got near enough, and then, giving it a vigorous shove, pushed it alongside him and swam after it.

The two of us clung to that for some time, till the sound of an explosion made us look round to see the spray and smoke disappearing, and as we watched another torpedo struck, and the *Cressy* heeled right over and almost entirely disappeared in a very short space of time, the last few feet of "island," however, taking a very long time to go. Soon after this I realized the wonderful fact that as the *Hogue* sank she must have righted herself, for the picket boat and steam pinnace had in some miraculous way floated clear quite undamaged, tho half full of water, and were now about one hundred yards from us. Turning the spar so that it lay pointing toward the boats, and slipping the fingers of my left hand into a notch that seemed made for the purpose, I turned on my side and started to tow the spar toward the boats.

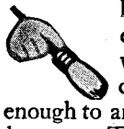
These were soon reached, and we found that some four or five people had already boarded them. With their help we



Now—you have no excuse for being without a good pencil sharpener. This new Stewart Junior is low in price,—mechanically perfect—and will not break the lead. Four inches high—beautifully nickeled—with double cutters of extra durable steel. At your dealer's—today—or direct from J. K. Stewart Mfg. Co. 322 Wells Street, Chicago Price—with clamp—only

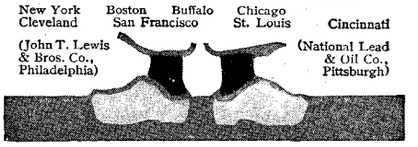
$2.00

WITH Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy linseed oil on your brush you put a waterproof, preserving, beautifying film on your house—elastic enough to stretch without cracking, fine enough to anchor into wood pores. Tint it any color.



Send for Paint Adviser No. 814—FREE

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York Boston Buffalo Chicago Cincinnati
Cleveland San Francisco St. Louis
(John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia) (National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh)



WHEN YOU GET "BEFORE AN AUDIENCE" you will get a book of unique and exceptional value. It indicates new and original ways for speaking to an audience with grace, force, and dignity, emphasizing the use of the will in creative rather than imitative public speaking. 12mo, cloth, 152 pages. 75 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

EVERY-DAY JAPAN

By Arthur Lloyd, M.A.

With an Introduction by Count Tadasu Hayashi, late Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

This is not a tourist's notebook. It is the product of 25 years' residence and work in the country, and every chapter is written from first-hand knowledge and personal observation.

William Elliot Griffis, whose works on Japan are standard, writes the publishers: "This book on Japan has all the qualities that will keep it before the public for a generation to come. There is no other book on Japan quite like it. I shall commend it alike to my audiences and to librarians, a great many of whom I meet in the course of the year."

Illustrated with 8 colored plates and 96 half-tones. Large octavo. Cloth, $2.50 net; by mail, $2.66.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

scrambled on board, having been in the water about an hour and a quarter. After this there is not much to tell. The *Flora* hove in sight when we had been in the boat about an hour, followed by the *Titan*, and in an hour more we naked, shivering mortals were all taken off to the former.

Meanwhile, part of the time beneath the waves, and partly skimming just under the surface, with only his small periscope visible, Lieutenant Weddigen was speeding back to Wilhelmshaven, to be greeted as a hero and to receive, with his crew, the personal recognition of the Kaiser. In his account of the discovery of the three cruisers, he is unable to give details as to locality, distance, or direction, but the story of his attack he gives in full detail:

It was ten minutes after six on the morning of last Tuesday when I caught sight of one of the big cruisers of the enemy.

I was then eighteen sea-miles northwesterly of the Hook of Holland. I had then traveled considerably more than 200 miles from my base. My boat was one of an old type, but she had been built on honor and she was behaving beautifully. I had been going ahead partly submerged, with about five feet of my periscope showing. Almost immediately I caught sight of the first cruiser and two others. I submerged completely and laid my course so as to bring up the center of the trio, which held a sort of triangular formation. I could see their gray-black sides riding high over the water.

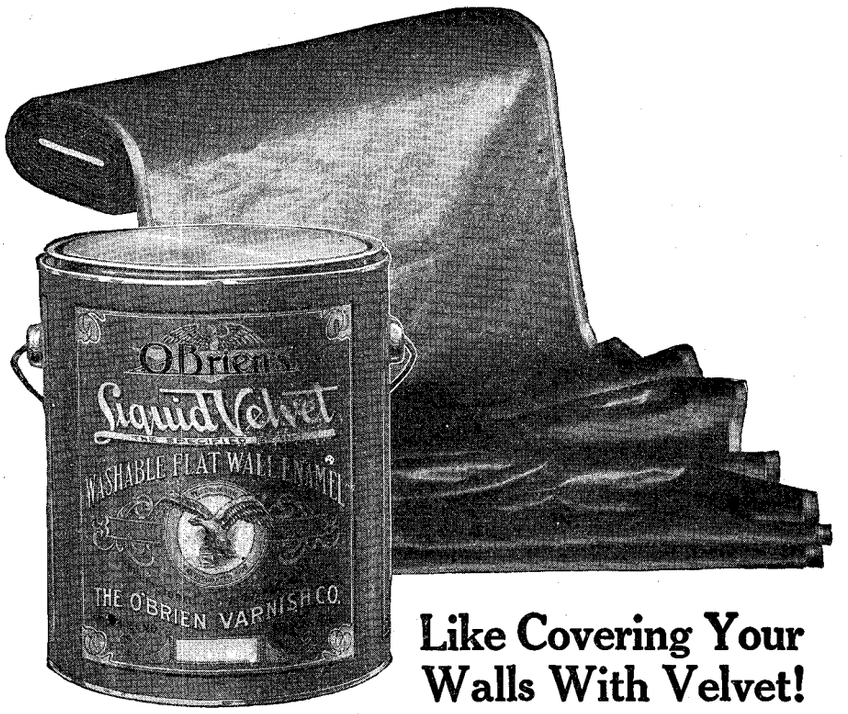
When I first sighted them they were near enough for torpedo work, but I wanted to make my aim sure, so I went down and in on them. I had taken the position of the three ships before submerging and I succeeded in getting another flash through my periscope before I began action. I soon reached what I regarded as a good shooting-point.

[The officer is not permitted to give this distance, but it is understood to have been considerably less than a mile, altho the German torpedoes have an effective range of four miles.]

Then I loosed one of my torpedoes at the middle ship. I was then about twelve feet under water and got the shot off in good shape, my men handling the boat as if she had been a skiff. I climbed to the surface to get a sight through my tube of the effect, and discovered that the shot had gone straight and true, striking the ship, which I later learned was the *Aboukir*, under one of her magazines, which, in exploding, helped the torpedo's work of destruction.

There was a fountain of water, a burst of smoke, a flash of fire, and part of the cruiser rose in the air. Then I heard a roar and felt reverberations sent through the water by the detonation. She had been broken apart and sank in a few minutes. The *Aboukir* had been stricken in a vital spot and by an unseen force that made the blow all the greater.

Her crew were brave, and even with death staring them in the face kept to their posts, ready to handle their useless guns, for I submerged at once. But I had stayed on top long enough to see the other cruisers, which I learned were the *Cressy* and the *Hogue*, turn and steam full speed to their dying sister, whose plight they could not understand, unless it had been due to an accident.



Like Covering Your Walls With Velvet!

The same soft, deep tones of velvet, with velvet richness and body. It covers your walls with a *velvet textured coat* whose freshness can be renewed by *washing*. Nothing more truly artistic, nor a more harmonious background for pictures, ornaments and drapery; no medium so effective for the expression of good taste.

O'BRIEN'S
Liquid Velvet
THE SPECIFIED BRAND

What Is Liquid Velvet?

A new, oil-base, *washable wall finish*, the only one of its kind. Not a paint; nothing like calcimine. LIQUID VELVET is unique, alone in the field.

A sponge and a pail of water will keep it fresh and clean indefinitely. Think of the economy this affords, the decorating bills it saves, the exquisite cleanliness it allows.

LIQUID VELVET can be *applied over old wall paper if desired.*

Liquid Velvet Book Free. Send for it.

Master Varnish

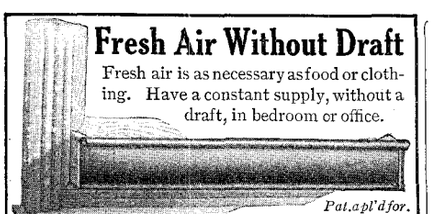
is the finish for floors and woodwork that lives up, in beauty and durability, to walls treated with LIQUID VELVET. Absolutely water-proof and mar-proof. Even *boiling water* will not affect the gloss. Ask for **free book.**

Can of Flexico Enamel Free

In White or Colors

Every person who sends for our LIQUID VELVET or MASTER VARNISH books will receive a trial can of FLEXICO ENAMEL, containing enough to finish some little thing—a picture frame, for instance. Mention the color you would like—and enclose ten cents in stamps to pay for postage and packing. It will come with the books by return mail. Address either

The O'Brien Varnish Sales Company
Eastern Distributors
95 Madison Ave., New York City (48)
or
THE O'BRIEN VARNISH CO., 4811 Johnson St., South Bend, Ind.



Fresh Air Without Draft

Fresh air is as necessary as food or clothing. Have a constant supply, without a draft, in bedroom or office.

Pat. apl'd for.

NO-DRAFT VENTILATOR

shoots fresh air up the window pane and draws out foulness without draft. Inconspicuous. Put in window without nails or screws. Made of solid brass, handsomely finished in oxidized copper. Used by Johns Hopkins Hospital, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, etc., including hundreds of homes. Size 1 fits any window 24 to 36 in. wide, $2.50; size 2 fits any window 30 to 52 in., $3.50. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money back if not satisfied. Booklet FREE. Reference: Union Trust Co., Baltimore. *Order today.*

No-Draft Ventilator Co., 538 Union Trust Bldg., Balto., Md.

Warships and Their Story

By **R. A. Fletcher**

A fascinating story of the growth of the warship from the primitive craft of our savage ancestors to the marvelous fighting machines of the present day. Large octavo, cloth; profusely illustrated.

$5.00 net; average carriage charges, 20c extra

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases

DO you get the full meaning of the phrase? **Built to Endure**—constructed solidly for permanence—made sectional that their usefulness be unending. As your library grows your Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase grows in step with it. And always there is a solid dignity and craftsmanlike quality in these bookcases that comports with their purpose.

Write for the handsome Globe-Wernicke book No. G101 and a copy of "The World's Best Books."

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Cincinnati
Makers of Sectional Bookcases, Filing Equipment (wood and steel), Globe Safes, Stationers' Supplies
On sale by 2000 agents. Globe-Wernicke pays the freight.

Pettijohn's
Rolled Wheat With the Bran

Diet Lists

Do you know why Pettijohn's appears on nearly every diet list?

It is because this soft-wheat dainty appeals to fickle appetites.

And because of the bran.

This needed roughage is usually omitted even from "whole wheat" foods. And that omission brings need for drugs and salts.

Find out how delightful these flakes are. And how they better the days when you eat them.

If your grocer hasn't Pettijohn's, send us his name and 15 cents in stamps. We will send one package by parcel post, and try to arrange for your future supplies. Address The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago.

But soon the other two English cruisers learned what had brought about the destruction so suddenly.

As I reached my torpedo depth I sent a second charge at the nearest of the oncoming vessels, which was the *Hogue*. The English were playing my game, for I had scarcely to move out of my position, which was a great aid, since it helped to keep me from detection.

As has been shown by the English officer's account, those on the British ships were unconscious presumably up to this point of the presence of the submarine. It speaks well for Lieutenant Weddigen's marksmanship that, when the British sensed the cause of the explosion, they believed themselves surrounded by a fleet of the undersea boats. On his little craft, says the Lieutenant, all was in true German Navy form, and every man acted with the precision of a machine. When all was ready he loosed his second torpedo:

The attack on the *Hogue* went true. But this time I did not have the advantageous aid of having the torpedo detonate under the magazine, so for twenty minutes the *Hogue* lay wounded and helpless on the surface before she heaved, half turned over, and sank.

By this time the third cruiser knew, of course, that the enemy was upon her, and she sought as best she could to defend herself. She loosed her torpedo defense-batteries on boats, starboard and port, and stood her ground as if more anxious to help the many sailors who were in the water than to save herself. In common with the method of defending herself against a submarine attack, she steamed in a zig-zag course, and this made it necessary for me to hold my torpedoes until I could lay a true course for them, which also made it necessary for me to get nearer to the *Cressy*. I had come to the surface for a view and saw how wildly the fire was being sent from the ship. Small wonder that was, when they did not know where to shoot, altho one shot went unpleasantly near us.

When I got within suitable range I sent away my third attack. This time I sent a second torpedo after the first to make the strike doubly certain. My crew were aiming like sharpshooters and both torpedoes went to their bull's-eye. My luck was with me again, for the enemy was made useless and at once began sinking by her head. Then she careened far over, but all the while her men stayed at the guns, looking for their invisible foe. They were brave and true to their country's sea traditions. Then she eventually suffered a boiler-explosion and completely turned turtle. With her keel uppermost she floated until the air got out from under her and then she sank with a loud sound, as if from a creature in pain.

The whole affair had taken less than one hour from the time of shooting off the first torpedo until the *Cressy* went to the bottom. Not one of the three had been able to use any of their big guns. I knew the wireless of the three cruisers had been calling for aid. I was still quite able to defend myself, but I knew that news of the disaster would call many English submarines and torpedo-boat destroyers, so, having done my appointed work, I set my course for home.

It is delicious

A well made cup of good cocoa best fulfils the requirements of those who wish a delicious and nourishing hot beverage, and

Baker's Cocoa

Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

Is "Good" Cocoa

in every sense of the word, absolutely pure and of high grade.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780
Dorchester, Massachusetts

GIFTS When in doubt as to what to give ask to see the **POHLSON LINE at the specialty shops** or send for our **book of Dainty, Thoughtful Gifts.** It illustrates in an interesting way the work of New England gentlewomen for gentle folk everywhere. **POHLSON'S SHOPS AND STUDIOS, Pawtucket, R. I., Dept. LD.**

RATS KILLED BY SCIENCE

Use the wonderful bacteriological Preparation—**not a poison, harmless to human beings and animals other than rodents. Rats and mice die in the open.** Easily prepared and applied.

DANYSZ VIRUS

HOW MUCH TO USE: A small house, 1 tube; ordinary dwelling, 3 to 6 tubes. One to two dozen tubes for large stable with hay loft and yard. Factories and warehouses, one dozen tubes for each 5000 sq. feet of floor space. PRICES: one tube, 75 cents; three tubes, $1.75; six tubes, $3.25; one dozen, $6.00.

VIRUS LIMITED, INC., 72-H Front Street, NEW YORK

Men's Correct Evening Jewelry
Men can be sure their evening jewelry is in good form when they select
Krementz
Bodkin-Back Studs and Vest Buttons with Cuff Links to match.
The sturdy and convenient Bodkin-Back can be had only on Krementz Studs and Vest Buttons.
Choose from the wide variety of designs at high-class jewelry stores and haberdasheries.
Sold in sets or separately.
Prices per set. Krementz 14 Kt. Rolled Gold, in handsome case, $5.25 and $6.50; Solid Gold and Platinum sold exclusively by jewelers.
Write for Booklet B.
Krementz & Co.
53 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.
"If damaged from any cause, a new one FREE."
HOLDS LIKE AN ANCHOR
GOES IN LIKE A NEEDLE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPICE OF LIFE

Their Maid.—WOMAN—"I would like to see some maids' aprons."

CHILD—"Oh, mother! is father to wear those when he dries the dishes?"—*Judge.*

Clinched.—HE—"In what month were you born?"

SHE—"Oh, you needn't be afraid. The diamond is appropriate."—*Boston Transcript.*

Why They Cheered.—"Who are those people who are cheering?" asked the recruit as the soldiers marched to the train.

"Those," replied the veteran, "are the people who are not going."—*Puck.*

Usefulness Ended.—WIFE—"Oh, George, do order a rat-trap to be sent home to-day."

GEORGE—"But you bought one last week."

WIFE—"Yes, dear, but there's a rat in that."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Familiar Term.—THE GROOM—"Well, Bill, you won't see the guv'nor's horse any more; they've taken him for the army."

THE GARDENER—"Oh, I suppose now he's going to be what the Frenchies call a 'horse de combat.'"—*London Opinion.*

Taken Literally.—PRECISE BOARDING-MISTRESS—"Mr. Blunt, shall I tender you some more of the chicken?"

MR. BLUNT—"No, thank you! But, if you can tender this piece you have already served me, I shall be greatly obliged to you."—*Christian Register.*

Hardly Possible.—Riding in an omnibus up Regent Street last evening, I heard an old lady annoying the other passengers by her remarks. The conductor remonstrated with her, saying, "Ma'am, remember you are in a public vehicle, and behave as such."—*C. G., in the London Spectator.*

Experts Only.—MARIE—"At the place where I was spending my vacation this summer, a fresh young farmer tried to kiss me. He told me he'd never kissed a girl in his life."

ETHEL—"What did you say to him?"

MARIE—"I told him that I was no agricultural experiment station."—*Boston Transcript.*

His Politeness Explained.—"It was mighty nice of you to give up your seat to that stout old lady, Mr. Blinks. It is pleasant to see that there are still some polite men left in the world."

"Sorry, Mrs. Jabbers, but it wasn't politeness at all. The man who sat next to me was quarrelsome because he said I crowded him too much, and all I did was to use that stout old lady as a sort of retort courteous."—*Judge.*

Righteous Wrath.—"I won't pay one cent for my advertising this week," declared the store-keeper angrily to the editor of the country paper. "You told me you'd put the notice of my shoe-polish in with the reading-matter."

"And didn't I do it?" inquired the editor.

"No, sir!" roared the advertiser. "No, sir, you did not! You put in the column with a mess of poetry, that's where you put it!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY, CHICAGO

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the greatest of all mail order houses, were among the early adopters of the Automatic-Phone for Inter-Communication. They bought their first Automatics—300 phones—August 7, 1905. Today they have 501 instruments and an AUTOMATIC switchboard that takes the place of twenty operators — at a saving of about $12,000 a year.

These Automatic-Phones handle upwards of 20,000 calls per day at an average saving in time, to the person telephoning, of 18 seconds on every call—100 hours a day. At 30 cents an hour (a low figure) this means a saving of $9,000 a year. Sears, Roebuck & Co, do not regard this saving as theoretical. They say:

"We have found the cost of operation nominal and the service very satisfactory, in fact we consider the system superior to any other on the market."

(*Signed*) *J. ROSENWALD, President.*

Automatic-Phone
A Better Inter-communicating System

Eighty Percent of Your Telephone Calls Are Inter-Communicating

—or *should be*, for this is the ratio in most big, progressive businesses. This 80% is handled by the Automatic-Phone, quicker, better and with no expense for operators' salaries, and with no rentals for instruments which should be restricted to inter-calls. The net, clear saving pays the total cost of the Automatic System in one to three years.

Secrecy—Reliability—24-Hour Service—these are some of the other advantages which the Automatic affords — some of the reasons why Standard Oil of Ohio, Solvay Process Company, National Tube Company, Illinois Central R. R., and scores of other businesses, great and small, are using the Automatic-Phone. Mail the coupon for free booklet giving all the facts.

Booklet Free — Mail Coupon Now

Our booklet, *"At Your Finger's End,"* tells why the Automatic-Phone has been chosen and how it is used. A copy will be sent you free upon request. Request your copy NOW. Clip the coupon and mail it to us at once.

Automatic Electric Co.

Makers of 500,000 Automatic Telephones in Use the World Over

New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Atlanta, Dallas, Toledo, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Portland, Ore.

Automatic Telephones, Ltd.
Liverpool, Winnipeg, Sydney

This Coupon Brings Full Information

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC COMPANY,
Dept. 105 Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me a copy of your booklet, *"At Your Finger's End."* We use_____telephones.

Name _____

Street and No._____

City_____ State_____

Along The Beautiful Adriatic

Just Before the War Began

ONE of the most refreshing volumes written in years—a live, snappy, rollicking tale of experiences aboard and ashore in the most delightful piece of Southern Europe—along the Adriatic.

Its pages breathe the very spirit of everything that goes to make Dalmatia delightful. Story, anecdote, ancient legendary, beautiful cities, old churches, countless architectural and other ancient treasures, etc., etc., criss-cross through its pages in entertaining variety.

DELIGHTFUL DALMATIA

You'll Never Forget It Once You Read It

By ALICE LEE MOQUE

The book is timely for its descriptions of places already in the wake of war; among these is Cattaro the recently bombarded fortification on the Adriatic. Unusually attractive is the great scenic and historic interest attaching to Pola, Sebenico, Gravossa, Spalato, Ragusa, etc.

Cloth bound, 362 pages. Profusely illustrated in color and half-tone. $2.00 net; by mail, $2.16.

Funk & Wagnalls Company - 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Excellent
6%
Investment for Your Present Funds

Thoroughly secured First Mortgage $500 and $1,000 bonds of established, growing company.

Security 3 to 1.

Excellent earnings.

Capable management.

Strong ownership.

Valuable water power and other rights.

Strategic location.

Send for Circular No. 843R before deciding on your Fall investments.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865)
10 So. La Salle St., Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR DEBTS ABROAD

WITH a better prospect ahead of us for taking care of our debts in Europe—that is, our open-account debts, as distinguished from permanent European investments in our securities—financial writers see a lifting of what has perhaps been the most ominous cloud in the sky. Much discussion was under way in the third week of October of plans to settle these open-account with short-term notes, or sales of cotton to England, and there seemed to exist a fair prospect that something might be accomplished. Meanwhile, it began to look as if a considerable part of these debts would be taken care of through a rising tide in the volume of our exports. An increase in these exports that became notable in October led a writer in the New York *Sun* to remark that the war-cloud might not only prove to have a silver lining, but "a golden one." The latest developments had been quite contrary to the predictions which pessimists were making a few weeks earlier. "All talk of stagnation in our export trade has ceased," said this writer, who declared further that "millions of gold" were being transferred from Europe to New York, in order to pay for the huge purchases that England, France, Germany, and Russia were making here. He said further in detail:

"After all, the war-cloud may prove to have a silver lining, or rather a golden one. The latest developments in the business and financial situation are far different from what the pessimists were predicting only a week or two ago. All talk of stagnation in our export trade has ceased, and alarm over the settlement of our debts to Europe is disappearing as millions of credits are transferred to New York to pay for the huge purchases that England, France, Germany, and Russia are making or planning to make here.

"The new buying movement affects a great variety of interests. Except cotton, which so far remains in a class by itself, all forms of rural industry are benefited. September's shipments of wheat, flour, corn, and kindred products were two and a half times as great as in 1913. From day to day the demand for export grain is a feature on the New York Produce Exchange. Meat products of all sorts are in huge demand. Foreign officers are buying many thousands of horses.

"But the market for manufactured wares appears to be no less. There are very large orders being placed for all sorts of material of war, a term which includes such diverse articles as barbed wire and automobiles. In addition, clothing and underclothing for the troops in the field and for civilians at the rear are eagerly sought. The shrinkage in home manufactures compels the belligerent peoples to come here for their supplies. Just now the call is extensive for footwear and underwear of plain, durable quality, 60 per cent. wool. It is said that existing stocks in this country could be sold out completely if the holders did not refuse to risk a scarcity in the domestic trade.

"A banker estimates that the country's exports will be doubled in the current year, reaching a total of $5,000,000,000. The figure may be considerably too hopeful, but the fact which it represents is becoming too plain to question, namely, an enormous and profitable increase in the immediate future in foreign trade. What is more, it is to all intents and purposes cash business through the transfer of foreign credits, and practically every dollar not only tends to diminish unemployment and enhance gains here, but simultaneously helps to reduce the incubus of transatlantic liabilities.

"Naturally this boom in export trade is only temporary. Little or none of it means permanent expansion for American industries. The war once over, the European countries will go back to producing for themselves and one another. American trade will return to normal conditions. In this there will be no injury to us. The country will be neither better nor worse off than in the first half, say, of this year."

In the matter of prosperity at home, much encouragement has been derived from a statement made in the third week of October by Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the new Federal Reserve Board:

"Our present difficulties do not appear to arise from scarcity of actual money. Much more can be issued. Aldrich-Vreeland notes available amount to over $1,200,000,000, while there has been shipped to banks only a little over $340,000,000. In the South there is available $169,000,000; there has been shipped between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. The real difficulty would seem one of credit. Mutual trust and confidence have been disturbed. As to certain great crops, demand has temporarily greatly decreased, and value has left its moorings—cost of production. Ordinarily such a condition would quickly adjust itself. We should see to it that remedies proposed are not worse than the disease itself. The Treasury is in sound financial condition. It possesses ample gold and ample power to increase it."

Commenting on this statement a writer in *The Financial World* remarked that credit is not available in full measure just now because of doubts in bankers' minds as to the markets which the borrowing man will have for his wares. On these wares he seeks advances sufficient to carry his business on until his customers pay him for what he sells them. That conditions are changing for the better is obvious to this writer, who says:

"But the encouraging feature of the situation is that, while the banker and the business man were utterly at sea for at least a month or six weeks after the war started and conditions seemed hopeless, at present there is a manifest disposition on the part of both banker and business man to discount the future and go ahead. This attitude represents a distinct advance and means a speedy reestablishment of full and mutually exprest confidence. Credit then will follow automatically."

STATE OF THE BUILDING-TRADE

An investigation has been made by *Bradstreet's* of building-operations in 149 American cities during the first nine months of the present year. The result shows "a marked shrinkage" in the value of building-construction planned or completed, but only a small decrease in the number of enterprises. In value, the decline is $58,000,000, or 8.3 per cent.; in the number of structures planned, it was 1,568 in a total of 211,983, or seven-tenths of one per cent. In these declines, the only important ones occurred in the Middle States. In New England and the South they were "trifling." In newer sections of the West

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

there was an actual gain." Following are a table and comments given by *Bradstreet's* on this subject:

[Three figures omitted from values.]

	No. of Cities	No. Permits 1914	No. Permits 1913	Values, 1914	Values, 1913
New England	24	14,194	14,318	$52,888	$57,611
Middle	33	48,175	50,288	226,135	245,974
Western	34	59,913	59,799	185,090	185,823
Northwestern	14	16,591	15,876	52,336	44,626
Southern	28	30,589	30,797	51,486	58,560
Far Western	16	42,521	42,473	68,546	101,505
Total U. S.	149	211,983	213,551	$636,481	$694,099
N. Y. City	..	12,621	12,405	113,560	119,053

"It is worth noting that New York City (four boroughs reporting) does not exhibit a decrease in permits, but actually contributes a gain, while the decrease in values is only 4.6 per cent. This showing is, however, made possible by increased activity—in other words, in small construction—in the outlying boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, while Manhattan and the Bronx show decreases. In fact, the decrease in value of new construction in old New York (Manhattan) is $13,729,000, or 25 per cent., while the decrease in all New York is only 4.6 per cent.

"Chicago shows a decrease of 7.9 per cent., Philadelphia of 7.1 per cent., Boston of 4 per cent., San Francisco of 32 per cent., and Los Angeles of 41 per cent. The list of cities showing gains is a long one, including Cleveland with 17 per cent., Baltimore 45 per cent., Detroit 5 per cent., Pittsburg 18 per cent., Minneapolis 34 per cent., St. Paul 70 per cent., and Seattle 32 per cent. gain.

WAR-LOANS IN TEN WEEKS

In *The Wall Street Journal* were recently printed statistics showing what amounts the countries at war in Europe had issued in war-loans in the first ten weeks of operations. The total was $1,696,250,000, of which Germany had put out the greater part, $1,115,250,000, while the Allies had put out $560,000,000. Interesting items in this article were the following:

"This compares with previous loans by these countries, since the beginning of the Balkan War, just two years ago, on October 8, of $830,000,000. Altho those earlier loans were not exclusively for military purposes, they were largely so, and were patently made in intuitive preparation for just such a conflict as has now arisen. Germany and Austria made $489,000,000 of them, France, Servia, and Belgium, $341,000,000, the Belgian Premier announcing in the Senate at Brussels, late in 1913, that the Government intended to make a loan for military purposes, because of the fear that in the event of war Belgium would again become the battle-field of Europe.

"The full list of loans that can be directly traced to the war is as follows:

German war-loan, 5s, at 97½	$780,250,000
German treasury bills, about 5% basis	335,000,000
Russian treasury bonds	150,000,000
British treasury bills, about 3¾% basis	300,000,000
Belgium (from British and French Governments)	100,000,000
French treasury bills, 5% basis, in London	10,000,000
Danish domestic loan	15,000,000
Switzerland, about 5¼% basis	6,000,000
Total	$1,696,250,000

"France has probably raised money on its new treasury bills at home, in addition to the $10,000,000 secured in London. A large amount is ultimately to be sold, but no report of those already taken locally has been made. England has now made four offerings of £15,000,000 six months' treasury bills, each issue being heavily oversubscribed. For the last offering tenders amounted to over £30,000,000.

"If Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's estimate, that between $7,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 of loans will have to be made on account of the war, is accepted as a basis, then the financing of the war, as far as public loans go, has only been about one-fifth provided for."

Acid Tests of Safety for Real Estate Bonds

The *best* real estate bonds are investments of the most gilt-edged safety, bought freely by banks, trustees, insurance companies, estates and others requiring securities of the most assured soundness.

It is now time to re-define the standards of safety in this class of bonds. Our experience of 32 years as specialists in this class of securities without the loss of a dollar of principal or interest to any of our clients should give some weight to our definition. This definition may be summed up in the following simple "acid tests" which any investor may apply:

Mortgage—Are the bonds a direct first mortgage on the property securing them?

Margin of Safety—Is it ample to protect the bondholders?

Serial Maturities — Do the bonds mature in serial installments so that the margin of safety is constantly increasing?

Earnings — Is the property improved and producing net earnings of at least twice the interest charge?

Real Estate Conditions—Is the property located in a city where real estate values are solid, stable and constantly advancing, and not dependent on booms of speculation?

Sponsorship—Are the bonds offered by a responsible investment banking House, not connected in any way with the ownership or management of the property?

We wish to point out that the first mortgage 6% serial bonds we sell, in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000, meet these and all other requirements of safety.

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO
ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

We have prepared a special booklet explaining these tests more fully and describing these investments in detail. Write for Circular No. 546-J

First Mortgages

Security—Stability—Income

The "best buy" in the investment market today is a First Mortgage. If you can get it on farm lands producing standard crops which are more greatly needed now than ever before and for which there will be an increasing demand for years to come, you are buying in a rising market.

We have in our Ward-Harrison First Mortgages that very investment—First Mortgages based on producing farms in the fertile Black Lands of Central Texas, selected carefully from the offerings of fourteen counties, and recommended by us as high-grade, sound investments. They are in bond form with 6% interest coupons attached payable through the National City Bank in New York.

Send for our interesting, illustrated Booklet D-7 and list of offerings.

Our Valuations are Your Protection

Ward-Harrison Mortgage Co.
Forth Worth, Texas

A SMALL FIRST PAYMENT

will enable you to buy one or more shares of high-grade dividend paying stocks, upon the re-opening of the New York Stock Exchange. You can invest whatever amount you find convenient under our plan of

Partial Payment Purchases

You can buy both stocks and bonds. $20 down buys one share of U. S. Steel; $30 down, one share of Pennsylvania R.R.; $10 down, a $100 New York City bond, etc., balance in small monthly payments. You receive the dividends while paying for the securities.

Booklet 28 Mailed Free. *We Execute Orders in GRAIN*

Sheldon, Morgan & Co., 42 Broadway New York City
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Board of Trade

6% For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

PHYSICIANS seeking sound investments at profitable rates, should have their names added to our mailing list. No Charge.
Hennepin Mortgage Loan Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

On Your Money

6%

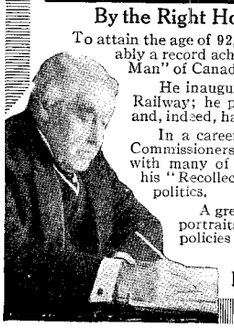
For a safe and permanent investment, buy our first mortgage gold bonds on new high class apartment buildings, $100, $300, $500 and $1000. Also our first mortgages in any amount up to $50,000.

Send for circular

COCHRAN & McCLUER
38 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago

Recollections of Sixty Years

By the Right Honorable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.



To attain the age of 92, and to have devoted over sixty years to public affairs, is unquestionably a record achievement for a statesman, and Sir Charles Tupper, the "Grand Old Man" of Canada, is easily the *doyen* of the world's politicians of today.

He inaugurated the policy which led to the foundation of the Canadian Pacific Railway; he provided for the first transatlantic steamer service to Canadian ports, and, indeed, has had a great share in building up Canada's prosperity.

In a career that extended from a medical practise in Nova Scotia to the High Commissionership of the Dominion, Sir Charles Tupper was brought into contact with many of the men who have made the history of the past fifty years, and his "Recollections" give interesting glimpses behind the scenes of international politics.

A great big Octavo book, over two inches thick, profusely illustrated with portraits, etc. A BIG book for BIG men, showing between the lines the policies which have resulted in Canada's phenomenal rise.

$5.00 net; average carriage charge, 16 cents

By The Former Prime Minister Of Canada

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

South American Trade

We are thoroughly equipped to provide merchants with Commercial Letters of Credit in either Sterling or Dollars, available in all business centers of South America; and are prepared also to transfer funds by cable.

Pan-American merchants are invited to make use of our facilities for the transaction of business to and from South American countries.

Our Pamphlet S-440 outlines our various facilities

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus, $30,000,000

5% **DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES** 6%

Are proven safe investments.

Fifty-six years of practical experience in lending money on farm lands without default of a single dollar of principal or interest is back of every DANFORTH MORTGAGE.

You can invest $500 or $1000 just as safely as you can a larger amount.

Ask for our Descriptive List No. 50.

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
Founded A. D. 1858
WASHINGTON, ILLINOIS

6% **$100 and $500 First Mortgage Real Estate GOLD BONDS**

secured by

Apartment and Store Properties in Chicago, Ill.

Write for Circular 511D.

S. YONDORF & CO.
Investment Bankers
137 N. Dearborn St. Chicago

7% **Your Money Will Earn 7% & 8%**

invested in first mortgages in Oklahoma City improved real estate. We have never had a loss. Interest paid promptly. Value of property three times amount of loan. Write for **free** booklet describing our business and list of loans. We have loans of $150.00 to $10,000.00.

Aurelius-Swanson Co.
31 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning, contains "all the living words in the English language."

Have you ever Mislaid Important Papers?

Keep Notes, Mortgages, Receipts, Ins. Policies and Valuable Papers in a Barler Document File. Will last a lifetime.

Made of steel, covered with Chase leather. 18 strong manila pockets, 4½ x 10⅝ in., with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion.

$1.25 by Parcel Post

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.

A. C. BARLER FILE CO., 58 W. Lake St., Chicago

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

October 16.—The Allies report a substantial gain, driving the Germans northeast gradually, and recapturing Armentières.

October 19.—General Joffre reports splendid work on the part of the Belgians in forcing their way northward from Ypres to Dixmude. Southward, in the advance on Lille, much house-to-house fighting is reported. A fierce renewal of fighting is reported about Arras and Roye. It is said that English war-ships are preventing the Germans occupying the coast near Ostend.

October 20.—The Germans assume the offensive between Ypres and Arras, but without material effect.

The Belgians are signally successful in withstanding German attacks along the Yser River.

The centers of the most desperate fighting are along the east and west line between Nieuport, on the Belgian coast, and Dixmude; on the line Arras-Albert-Roye; in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and on the Meuse south of Verdun.

The young Prince of Hesse, nephew of the Kaiser, is reported killed, in a small town in northern France.

October 21.—General Joffre reports that the German line is being driven in, from Nieuport on the coast to La Bassée, across the border of France. It is said that the German line has been broken up into a zigzag formation extending from Nieuport, northeast to Bruges, south to Roulers, southeast to Courtrai, and southwest to Roubaix and Orchies, in France.

IN THE EAST

October 15.—Petrograd reports that the German force in the vicinity of Warsaw has been cut in two and driven back on the line of Lodz, Pietrokow, and Kielce, after a two-days' battle, in which 10,000 prisoners and many guns are said to have been captured.

October 21.—Petrograd claims that the German-Austrian Army in northern Poland has been decisively repulsed, and Vienna admits difficulties. Warsaw is now reported safe, and the invaders are driven forty miles southwest, beyond Skierniewicz, an important railroad center. In Galicia, about Przemysl, the Teutons appear to be holding firm, save for the defeat of one battalion at Stryi, 60 miles southeast of Przemysl.

GENERAL

October 16.—The British cruiser *Hawke* is sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine, with a loss of 387 seamen.

October 17.—Peking reports a heavy engagement at Kiaochow, with the Japanese forces compelled to retreat to Syfang, in the direction of Tseng Yang.

The Japanese cruiser *Takachiho* is sunk by the small German torpedo-boat *S-90* in Kiaochow Bay.

It is officially reported that the English cruiser *Undaunted* sinks four German torpedo-boat destroyers off the coast of Holland.

October 19.—It is reported that the Servian-Montenegrin Army has completely surrounded Serajevo.

A train of 150 car-loads of war material on its way from Germany to Turkey is seized by the Roumanian Government.

October 21.—The British Admiralty receives a report from Colombo, Ceylon,

SUGAR NECESSARY TO LIFE

Sugar is only one of many staple crops produced on the fertile alluvial lands of Louisiana under the scientific and diversified agriculture now practiced.

We offer farm mortgages in amounts from $100 up netting 6% secured by producing lands worth three times amount of loan with *principal and interest guaranteed.*

YOUR SAFETY FIRST is our business—let us tell you about it. Ask for Booklet 1133-K.

MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.
CAPITAL PAID IN $600,000.
P. H. SAUNDERS, PRESIDENT - LEVERING MOORE, ACTIVE VICE PRES
WHITNEY-CENTRAL BLDG. NEW ORLEANS.

A plan for every investor

One of our FOUR plans will suit YOU

In our years of experience in assisting our customers invest their savings to the best advantage we have found that no two investors' needs are precisely the same. We have therefore evolved four methods of investment which have enabled us to meet the demands of every class of investor. One of our plans will fit your case exactly. Investment Analysis Blank and complete details sent on request.

THE REALTY GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
Capital and Surplus, $400,000.00. Youngstown, Ohio.

MY FORTUNE IS MADE

I have been reading a strange story, and since reading it I feel that my fortune is assured. It will make your fortune too. If you are interested I'll send you a part of this magic story FREE on request.

FRANK E. MORRISON, 821 St. James Building, NEW YORK

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions.

Our four books sent free. Patents secured or fee returned.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

"The Right of the Child To Be Well Born"

A popular new book on the Science of EUGENICS

By GEORGE E. DAWSON, Ph.D. Professor of Psychology, Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy.

It urges parenthood as the supreme object of being, fit selection and wise preparation as a necessity thereto. 12mo. cloth. 75c net; postpaid 82c.

Funk & Wagnalls Co.
354-60 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

SALESMEN: Increase Your Business. This Valuable Little Book Will Show You **HOW TO GET BIG ORDERS.**

"SUCCESSFUL SELLING," an inspiring and sensible book of equal interest to the grizzled veteran of the "road" and the veriest novice. It covers everything that goes into the making of a sale: Fitness for Salesmanship—Producing a Sale—How to Approach the Prospect—The Presentation—How to Close—Tactful Sentences—Rising to the Occasion—Objections; How they Should Be Met—How to Turn Them into Productive Factors—Personality in Selling—Creating a Desire—Moods—Discouragements—Ideas—Initiative—Invulnerable Patience—Exhaustless Persistence, etc., etc.

SUCCESSFUL SELLING
By E. LEICHTER

12mo boards. Price 50c. net; by mail 54c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that the German cruiser *Emden* has captured one British steamship and sunk four others and a dredger, about 150 miles southwest of Cochin, British India.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 15.—The official statement of a German commission of inquiry reports that, with the exception of the library, every art treasure in Louvain is safe, and nearly all the buildings are unscathed.

October 16.—The Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, dies in Rome.

October 19.—Agents of General Villa post orders declaring that secret-service men or others who attempt to watch the General's maneuvers will, when caught, be shot without trial, without regard to nationality.

Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, priest in the Catholic archdiocese of Westminster, lecturer and novelist, dies in Salford, England, in his forty-third year.

October 20.—Ambassador Gerard arranges for the release and repatriation of all Englishmen over 55 now held prisoners in Germany.

From Havre, Minister of Justice de Wiart, former member of the Belgian Commission to the United States, writes a message of appreciation to the American people, thanking them for their sympathy with Belgium's sufferings.

October 21.—The Standard Oil Company received word from the captain

JUST FIFTEEN MINUTES AT BEDTIME

IN only those few minutes a day it is possible for you to get the knowledge of literature, the broad culture, that every University strives to give.

This is no idle promise. Dr. Chas. W. Eliot, from his sixty years of reading, study, and teaching—forty years of it as President of one of the world's greatest universities—has put aside those few great Poems, Dramas, Biographies, Histories, Works of Travel, Science, Philosophy, and Religion that best picture the progress of the human race from the earliest times down to the present day. "I believe that the faithful and considerate reading of these books will give any man the essentials of a liberal education, even if he can devote to them but fifteen minutes a day."—Eliot.

What books? The answer is contained in the free booklet mentioned below; it is the most valuable booklet ever written for the man who wants advice on what or how to read. It contains the story of

THE HARVARD CLASSICS

The Famous Five-Foot Shelf of Books

Now Yours for Only a Few Cents a Day

One hundred thousand business men are using the pleasant, helpful reading courses therein laid out. They are reading the great histories, seeing the great plays, hearing the great orations, meeting the great men of history.

A FREE BOOKLET FOR YOU

We want to send you by mail this "Guide Booklet to Books," absolutely free.

It is the most valuable little booklet of its kind that has ever been written. It shows how to select a library without waste or worry—just what books are most worth while. It contains the advice of the leading educator of his day on what and how to read.

No obligation—merely clip the coupon.

L.D. 10-31-14

P. F. COLLIER & SON
416 W. 13th St.
New York

Without any obligation whatever to me, please send me a copy of the free "Guide Booklet to Books," with the story of the Five-Foot Shelf.

Name.....

Bus. Add.....

If you have children and want them to read the right books, put a ✓ in this square ☐

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers of Good Books

Classified Columns

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN for small towns, whole time or side-line. Special sales plan allowing return of unsold goods makes quick, easy daily sales. $5.00 commission on each order. SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. Write for pocket outfit today. MAY MFG. CO., 212 Sigel Street, Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPEWRITERS in America. All makes. Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, Remingtons, etc. ½ to ⅔ Mfrs. prices (many less). Rented anywhere, applying rent on price. First class rebuilt machines—rent one and judge on these most liberal terms. Write for Catalog 125. Typewriter Emporium (Estab 1892), 34-36 W. Lake St., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

Every music teacher and player should know that any of 2,000 standard and classical compositions may be had at 10c each if you ask for "Century Edition." Positively the most correct and beautifully engraved edition. Music, stationery, notion or department stores can add a most attractive and profitable little section to their business at a trifling outlay. No dead stock. No loss. No trouble. Write for our complete outfit offer and name this magazine. Century Music Publishing Co., 231 West 46th Street, New York City.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Send sketch or model for free search. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED.—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE—FARMS

ALFALFA CORN AND HOGS are rapidly making farmers in the Southern States wealthy. The South is the new "corn belt" and the natural realm of "King Alfalfa." Act quickly while land prices are so extremely low, values rapidly advancing. Alfalfa booklet and "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agt., Southern Ry., Room 57, Washington, D. C.

POSITIONS WANTED

Massachusetts Man, 38, with twenty years' experience as bookkeeper, cashier, private secretary, and accountant, and A-1 references, desires position of greater responsibility than held at present. F., R724 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Develop your "POWER AND PERSONALITY"

The man who can speak with ease and confidence WINS. He can

Close a sale	Deliver an After Dinner Speech
Address a Board Meeting	Propose a Toast
Make a Political Speech	Tell a Story Entertainingly

Send today for Grenville Kleiser's new book, "HOW TO DEVELOP POWER AND PERSONALITY." 12mo, cloth, $1.25 net; by mail, $1.40.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY :: NEW YORK

Travel and Resort Directory

BUREAU OF **University Travel**

The "Two Americas" now have opportunity for acquaintance and occasion for friendship.

SOUTH AMERICA

A wonderful tour of 80 days to the Continent of Romance, of Opportunity, of International Peace. Sail in January

WRITE FOR ITINERARY with Ralph E. Towle.
19 TRINITY PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

P&O

Peninsular & Oriental S.N.Co. Frequent Sailings, India, China, Philippines, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Winter Tours in India. Round World Tours. For full information apply

CUNARD LINE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

An Exceptional Opportunity

to represent an old-established tourist firm as local agent and to organize parties for foreign travel. *Write for particulars.*

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House Boston, Mass.

Go At My Expense

to California, Panama, Alaska or Europe by organizing a party. California Tours, $285 up. Established 1900.

BABCOCK'S TOURS
1139 Dean Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEMPLE PANAMA CANAL TOURS

South America, Panama Canal, Alaska, San Francisco Exposition. Booklet ready.
Temple Tours, 149 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

DONALDSON LINE to Great Britain. Third-class rate $33.75 each way. Cabin (II) now, $52.50. Frequent sailings.
H. E. LIDMA... General Agent
153 No. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

TUCSON, ARIZONA
The Finest Winter Climate in America.
Attractive bungalows for lease for season. Prices rather high.
Tucson Realty and Trust Company
Tucson, Arizona

Winter Trips and Cruises

HAVANA

Interesting and restful, because of the fascinating charms of tropical life and climate. Excellent hotels.

Sailings from New York each Thursday and Saturday at noon. Through rates to Isle of Pines, Santiago, etc.

NASSAU

the seat of the English Colonial Government of the Bahamas, offers many attractions as a Winter resort.

Balmy climate, charming social life, golf, bathing, boating, tennis, polo, motoring, etc.

S.S. HAVANA 10,000 Tons Displacement
S.S. SARATOGA 10,000 Tons Displacement

Sail weekly between New York and Havana (Cuba) calling at Nassau during the winter months. Low rates. *Write for booklets.*

N. Y. & CUBA MAIL S.S. CO. (Ward Line)
General Offices, Pier 14, East River, N. Y.
Or apply to any local railroad ticket office or authorized tourist agency.

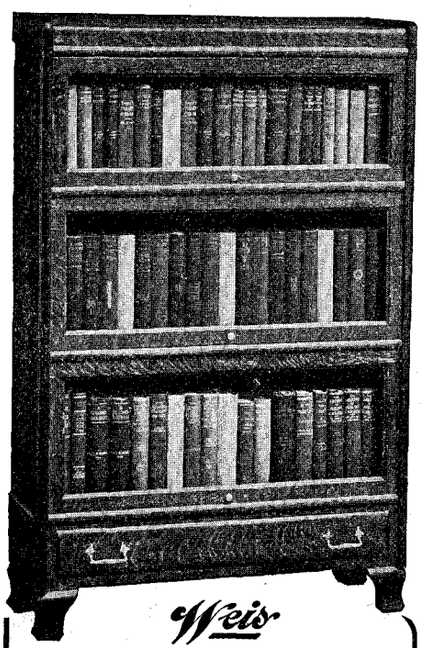
—YOUR 1915 VACATION—

Should be spent in the beautiful State of Washington—mountains, forests, streams, inland seas, lakes, good roads, equable climate, cool refreshing nights. Write

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State, Dept. R, Olympia, Wash., for 96-page fully illustrated Tourist Guide, Free.

THE BIGGS SANITARIUM, Asheville, N. C., offers special advantages to invalids from the North during the winter. Select chronic cases—no tuberculosis. Up-to-date equipment, all rational methods. No drugs. Home comforts, moderate charges. Pamphlet.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Weis

Sectional Bookcases

are expansible to meet the demands of a growing library in home, study or office.

The variety of styles, woods and finishes in which they are made provides for almost every purpose and purse.

Inexpensive, Plain Oak Sections without doors, Practical Cases with Sliding Glass Doors and a large variety of Cases with Receding Doors, all shown in Catalog "H." This catalog ought to be in your library.

Weis SWINGING DESK STAND

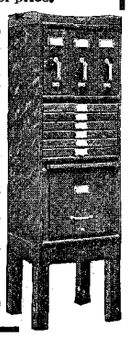
$3.50 Del'd in U.S.

for typewriter, reference books, etc. Attach it to either side of desk or table. Top 14x18 in., on strong, black enameled metal frame. Swings away when not in use. Locking device holds it firmly where wanted. Increases your desk room—occupies no floor space.

By Parcel Post on receipt of price.

Weis Compact Filing Sections

are made in 28 styles, so *your* filing needs may be economically taken care of, in one handy stack. Most filing space in least floor and wall space. High grade workmanship and finish.



One of Four Complete Lines

of Office Devices shown in our 96-page Catalog "F." Files of any capacity, for any purpose at almost any price.

Free—"Filing Suggestions"—our helpful booklet of filing data sent with Catalog "F"—Filing Devices, Office Specialties, etc., and Catalog "H"—2 lines Sectional Bookcases.

The Weis Manufacturing Company
56 Union Street, Monroe, Michigan
New York Office—75 John Street

Made in Canada by The Knechtel Furniture Company, Ltd., Hanover, Ontario

Get This New Book

A Rich Fund of Information For All Who Take An Active Interest In Human Progress.

Woman, Marriage and Motherhood

By Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M.B. With an Introduction by Mrs. Frederic Schoff, President of National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations, U. S. A.

This valuable book covers the subject from every possible point of view—hygienic, legal, political, moral, social, economic, and industrial. The author, an important and prominent authority, goes into the subject deeply and thoroughly and brings together much information of unusual value and interest.

Large 12mo, Cloth, 287 pp., $1.50 net; by mail $1.62

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

of their steamer *Platuria*, flying the American flag, formerly the *Diamant* under the German flag, that it has been seized by British war-ships off the coast of Scotland as a prize of war.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

October 15.—Republican Representative Gardner, in a House speech, calls the United States helpless to protect itself and blames the Carnegie peace crusade.

The Federal Reserve Board approve the cotton-pool scheme proposed by the bankers of North and South, but find direction of such an enterprise by the Board to be illegal.

The House repeals the bill docking its members for absence during the past term.

October 17.—The War Tax Bill passes the Senate by a vote of 32 to 24.

October 21.—The Bill for the issue of $250,000,000 emergency currency to be used in aiding the cotton situation is rejected in the House.

GENERAL

October 15.—A slide in the Panama Canal fills up the bed of the Culebra Cut to a height of 24 feet.

October 17.—W. C. Robinson, of Grinnell, Iowa, breaks the American aviation record by flying, in a monoplane of his own construction, a distance of 400 miles in 4 hours and 44 minutes.

Seven people are reported wounded in Naco, Arizona, as a result of the fighting in Naco, Sonora, across the Mexican border.

October 18.—Horatio W. Parker, a Yale Professor of Music, receives a prize of $10,000 given by the Los Angeles Music Teachers' Association for the best American opera. The libretto is by Brian Hooker, who wrote that of the opera "Mona," for which Professor Parker received a like prize.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. B. E.," Ainsworth, Neb.—"Is the definition of *lie* commonly recorded by the dictionaries correct? They emphasize the fact that 'intent to deceive,' conscious and purposive deception, regardless of motive, constitute a lie. Does such a definition give the exact truth of the matter? In life, certain situations arise where there is no alternative but to tell and act a deliberate untruth with the purpose to deceive, to hide the truth completely, and to convey an utter untruth, if necessary to the hiding. This is done from a high sense of duty, as by physicians, for instance, where if the truth were told it would accomplish nothing but harm, not only to the individuals interested, but to society at large. It seems to me that the definition of *lie* better fits the word *untruth*, and that one should characterize a lie as told deliberately, not only with intent to deceive, but inspired by malice and cowardice."

According to Matthias Prideaux, the essence of a lie is "the intention to deceive," and this seems to be the generally accepted meaning of the word, which may be further characterized, perhaps, as a criminal falsehood. The lie described by "W. B. E." is *sui generis*, and consists of a statement of the untruth of which one is conscious, but which is rendered venial by, or may be considered commendable through, its motive. Such a falsehood is usually characterized as a *white lie*. Unfortunately, however, lies of this color invariably introduce others of a very different hue. "To *lie* like a gentleman" is a euphemism of the law courts with which Captain Marryat disagreed when he wrote, in "Peter Simple" (ch. 34): "All lies disgrace a gentleman, white or black." There is on record in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1741, Vol. XI, p. 647, a passage that throws light on a part of "W. B. E.'s" inquiry. It runs: "A certain Lady of the highest Quality . . . makes a judicious Distinction between a *white Lie* and a *black Lie*. A *white Lie* is that which is not intended to injure any Body in his Fortune, Interest, or Reputation, but only to gratify a garrulous Disposition and the Itch of amusing People by telling Them wonderful Stories." Her description of a *black lie* is too long for reproduction here. As an expert, this "Lady of Quality" was followed by Amelia Opie, who asked and answered the following: "What constitutes lying? I answer, *the intention to deceive*. If this be a correct definition, there must be passive as well as active lying. . . . Lies are many and various in their nature and in their tendency, and may be arranged under their different names, thus: Lies of vanity, of flattery, of convenience, of interest, of fear, of first-rate malignity, of second-rate malignity, and lies falsely called lies of benevolence, and *lies of real benevolence*, and lies of mere wantonness proceeding from a depraved love of lying or contempt of truth." Judging from the foregoing, it would seem that Dean Swift was not far wrong when he said, "Altho the devil be the father of lies, he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the continual improvements that have been made upon him."

Like our correspondent, Lord Chesterfield felt that lying was "the production of either *malice, cowardice*, or vanity." By cultured people the words "falsehood" and "untruth" are used to-day as euphemistic substitutes for the word *lie*, which last is retained as an angry expression of moral censure or reproof. Usage guides the lexicographer, and as "the intention to deceive" is the foundation of lying, it does not seem that modern definitions need correction. As to the situations to which "W. B. E." refers, one may perhaps be permitted to suggest that the statements made under the circumstances would better be characterized as *dissimulation* rather than deliberate lying.

"H. M. R.," New York City.—"Which of the following expressions is correct? 'Sustains energy *in* exhausting,' or '*for* exhausting office work.'"

Both are correct, *in* means "under conditions of" exhausting office work; *for* means "to enable one to perform" exhausting office work.

"B. M. B.," Grove, Okla.—"(1) Is Will Carleton still alive? (2) Is Ada Carleton, the poet, related to him in any way?"

(1) *Will Carleton*, the American poet, died December 13, 1912, at his home in Brooklyn, New York. (2) We do not know.

"E. R. D.," Bluford, Ill.—"Please explain the correct use of the following: 'Few days time.' Should you use the possessive sign with the word *days*? 'Any *sized* bale,' or 'Any *size* bale'; 'We *await* to hear from you.' Is this correct?"

The common practise is to omit the apostrophe. "Any sized bale" is preferable, but both are correct. "We await to hear from you" is incorrect, as "await" is a transitive verb and, therefore, needs an object; thus, "We await your reply" would be a better form.

"A. C.," New York, N. Y.—"Is it correct to say, 'On the last *days* of April, July, October, and January'? The question in my mind is *day* or *days* as used here, when the last day of each of these months is being referred to."

Use the singular *day*, for if you use the plural your sentence would be ambiguous.

"P. K.," Claypool, Ind.—"In the following sentence, is the use of *surrounded* and *environment* correct? 'Had he been *surrounded* by different *environment*, his present life might be better.'"

The sentence you submit is tautological; say, "Had his early environment been different, he might now lead a better life."

"C. R.," New York City.—"Please inform me whether the following phrases are correct: 'Branches and agencies in the most principal cities in Europe'; 'Object of the present is to acquaint you that we are,' etc."

Principal is a word that is seldom or never used with a superlative as it denotes "chief" in itself. Say, "Branches and agencies in the principal cities in Europe." *Acquaint* in the sense used may be correct, but it is not common usage, and *inform* is a better word. Say "Object of the present is to inform you that we are, etc."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED